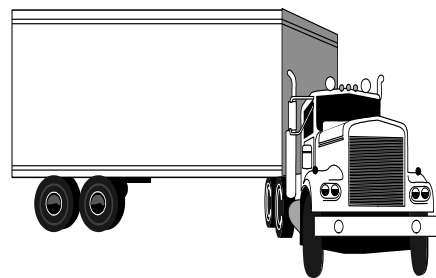


Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2000

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Research and Analysis Bureau



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Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

2000

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A special thanks to all employers who responded to our survey.
Without their participation, this report would not have been possible.

INTRODUCTION

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) became an official part of the nation's labor laws in 1971. With its passage Congress declared its intent "...to assure as far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resource."

In order to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of governmental efforts in reducing work related injuries and illnesses, a standardized system to collect, compile, and analyze the health and safety statistics was established and implemented. This standard system enables data users to identify those industries that need improvement, plan future monitoring and education programs, and allow employers to compare their incidence rates with other firms in the same industry.

Under this system, employers with more than 10 workers are required to keep records of all work-related deaths; any diagnosed occupational illness; and any occupational injury which involves loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or requires medical treatment beyond first aid. These employers maintain a log and summary of occupational injuries and illnesses (OSHA No. 200) and supplementary record (OSHA No. 101) of each incident or occurrence within the calendar year. These records are retained at the work site for five years and must be available for inspection by representatives of the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or the Montana Department of Labor and Industry.

Employers with 10 or fewer employees and those employers who conduct business in one of the low-hazard industries specified by OSHA in the Federal Register notice of Dec. 28, 1982, are generally exempt from these record keeping requirements. Instead, a sample of these employers are selected to participate in the survey. Participation requires each establishment to maintain records only for that year. The data derived from these records are used only for statistical purposes. Our 2000 sample surveyed 3,499 establishments.

The Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau has cooperated with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics in conducting this annual survey which has provided these essential work injury and illness statistics over the past 20 years.

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Summary for 2000

In 2000, employees of Montana businesses experienced a total of 19,900 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This converts into an overall incidence rate of 8.2 accidents and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Table 1 shows the 2000 annual average employment, number of injuries and illnesses, and the corresponding incidence rates in private industry in Montana by major industry division.

Table 1. Employment, frequency, and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in private industry in Montana, 2000.

	Annual Average Employment (000's)	Number of Injuries & Illnesses	Incidence Rate (Number per 100 FTE Employees)
Private Industry	306.1	19900	8.2
Goods Producing Industries			
--Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	4.8	300	9.3
--Mining	5.0	400	8.9
--Construction	19.7	1900	12.0
--Manufacturing	24.6	3200	13.8
Service Producing Industries			
--Transportation and Public Utilities	19.1	1400	6.6
--Wholesale Trade	18.3	1600	9.0
--Retail Trade	83.5	4800	8.1
--Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	17.6	400	2.8
--Services	112.9	6000	7.2

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

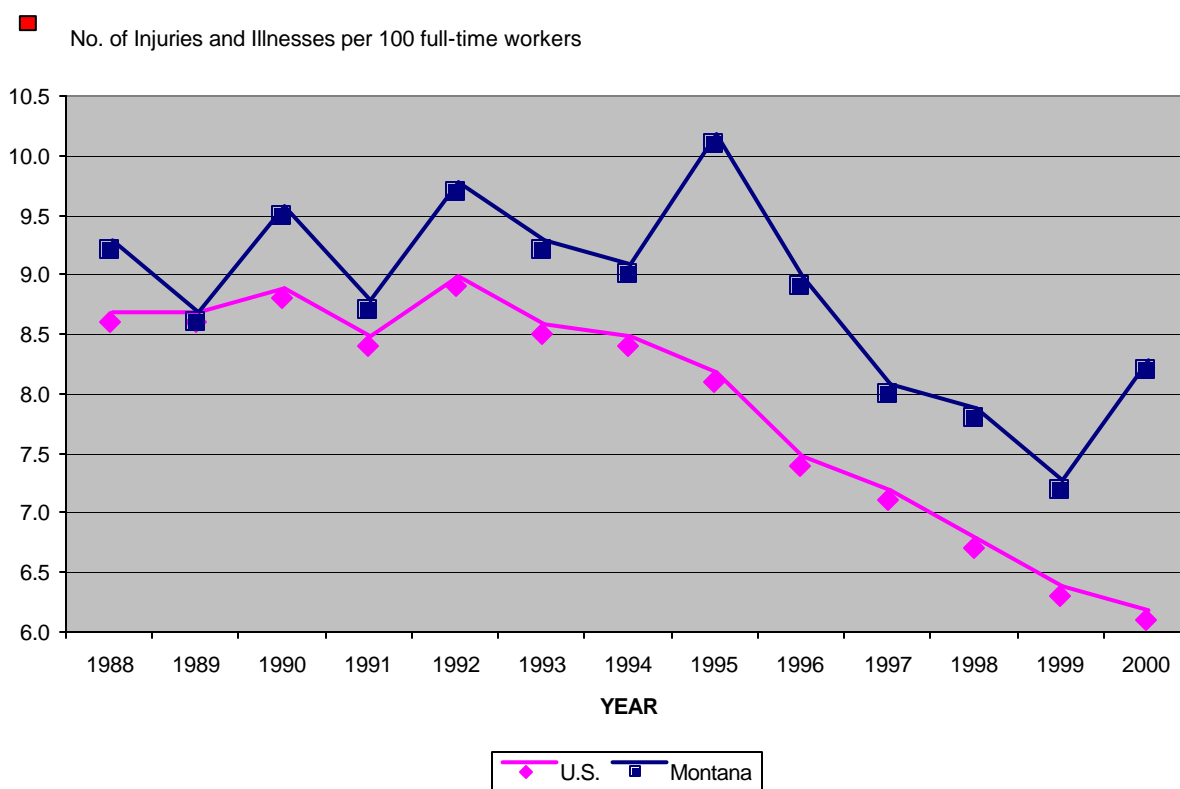
In general, industries involved in producing goods (agriculture, mining, construction and manufacturing) normally have incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses which are higher than those engaged in providing services (transportation; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services).

Within the service producing industries, the finance, insurance, and real estate sector is still the safest industry sector with respect to occupational injuries and illnesses by a considerable margin.

Montana's 2000 overall occupational injury and illness incidence rate was 8.2, a 13.9 percent increase over the previous year. Montana has consistently had higher rates than the national average. The national overall incidence rate for 2000 was 6.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers.

See Figure 1.

Figure 1. Comparison of overall incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, Montana vs. U.S., 1988- 2000.



Lost Workday Cases

Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted activity, or both. This indicator is a measure of severity of the injury or illness. Using this as a measure of severity, the injuries and illnesses reported in Montana are similar to those reported elsewhere. In Montana, an estimated 6,176 of the 19,900 cases (31 percent) involved at least one day away from work. Nationally, 29.5 percent of the cases reported involved at least one day away from work.

Table 2 shows the number of injuries and illnesses, which involved at least one day away from work and the corresponding incidence rates in private industry in Montana by major industry division for the year 2000.

The most common type of injury, which involved at least one day away from work in Montana, was a sprain or strain. More than half of the injuries reported (56.9 percent) involved sprains or strains. The next most common type of injury was bruises or contusions at 7.5 percent. In third place was fractures. These were involved in 7.3 percent of the cases. Employees with fractures had one of the highest median number of days away from work – 20.

**Table 2. Employment, frequency and incidence rates
of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with at least one day away from work
in private industry in Montana, 2000.**

	Annual Average Employment (000's)	Number of Injuries & Illnesses	Incidence Rate (Number per 100 FTE Employees)
Private Industry	306.1	6,176	2.5
Goods Producing Industries			
--Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	4.8	100	2.4
--Mining	5.0	100	3.1
--Construction	19.7	600	3.5
--Manufacturing	24.6	1,000	4.3
Service Producing Industries			
--Transportation and Public Utilities	19.1	600	2.9
--Wholesale Trade	18.3	500	2.8
--Retail Trade	83.5	1,300	2.2
--Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	17.6	1,000	0.9
--Services	112.9	1,900	2.3

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

The most hazardous occupations were nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, truck drivers and nonconstruction laborers. Table 3 shows that nursing aides, orderlies and attendants accounted for 10.3 percent of the injuries involving days away from work. Truck drivers were responsible for 6.8 percent while construction laborers accounted for 3.4 percent of these injuries. Cashiers accounted for 4.4 percent, cooks accounted for another 3.1 percent, and miscellaneous food preparation occupations 3.1 percent. Of these occupation groups, the one having the highest median number of days away from work was janitors and cleaners. The median number of days away from work for an occupational injury for janitors and cleaners was 26 days.

Table 3—Occupations with the highest frequency of injuries and illnesses involving at least one day away from work, Montana, 2000.

Occupation	Number of Injuries	Proportion of the Total Injuries / Illnesses Reported (%)	Median Number of Days Away from Work
Total	6,176	100.0%	6
Nursing Aids & Orderlies	638	10.3%	6
Truck Drivers	423	6.8%	10
Nonconstruction Laborers	417	6.8%	5
Cashiers	273	4.4%	5
Construction Laborers	212	3.4%	10
Misc. Food Preparation Occupations	191	3.1 %	1
Cooks	189	3.1%	3
Janitors & Cleaners	122	2.0 %	26

Injuries and Illnesses

About 94 percent of the estimated 19,900 cases of injuries and illnesses reported in Montana in 2000 involved injuries. There were 18,800 injuries compared to 1,100 illnesses. Little variation was observed across the different industry sectors.

Of the 1,100 cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses reported in Montana in 2000, an estimated 500 involved disorders associated with repeated trauma.

Table 4. The number of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses and percent injuries in Montana, 2000.

	Annual Average Employment (000's)	Number of Injuries & Illnesses	Number of Injuries	Number of Illnesses	Percent Injuries
Private Industry	306.1	19,900	18,800	1,100	94.4%
Goods Producing Industries					
--Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	4.8	300	200	100	66.6%
--Mining	5.0	400	400	* *	100%
--Construction	19.7	1,900	1,900	* *	100%
--Manufacturing	24.6	3,200	2,800	400	87.5%
Service Producing Industries					
--Transportation and Public Utilities	19.1	1,400	1,300	100	92.8%
--Wholesale Trade	18.3	1,600	1,500	100	93.7%
--Retail Trade	83.5	4,800	4,700	100	97.9%
--Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	17.6	400	300	100	75%
--Services	112.9	6,000	5,700	300	95%

* * FEWER THAN 50 CASES

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Farms and ranches with fewer than 11 employees are exempt from reporting injuries and illnesses occurring in their work areas according to OSHA regulations. Since these smaller operations constitute a majority of this industry in Montana, the estimated incidence rates for this industrial sector are severely underreported.

Because of the small number of workers employed in the larger agricultural operations, it has been difficult to consistently estimate the number of occupational injuries and illnesses which occurred. In 1994 and 1998, the number was too small to report. In 1999, there were about 300 cases for an incidence rate of 12.8 cases per 100 full-time workers. In the year 2000, there were approximately 300 cases with an incidence rate of 9.3 cases per 100 full-time workers. This rate shows agriculture to be one of the three most hazardous industries for workers in Montana.

Over the years, Montana has consistently reported higher incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in the agriculture sector than the national average. For example, in 2000 the national incidence rate was 7.1 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 2. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, agriculture, forestry & fishing industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1988–2000 .



*The Incidence Rate was not reported for 1994 and 1998, because data did not meet publication criteria.

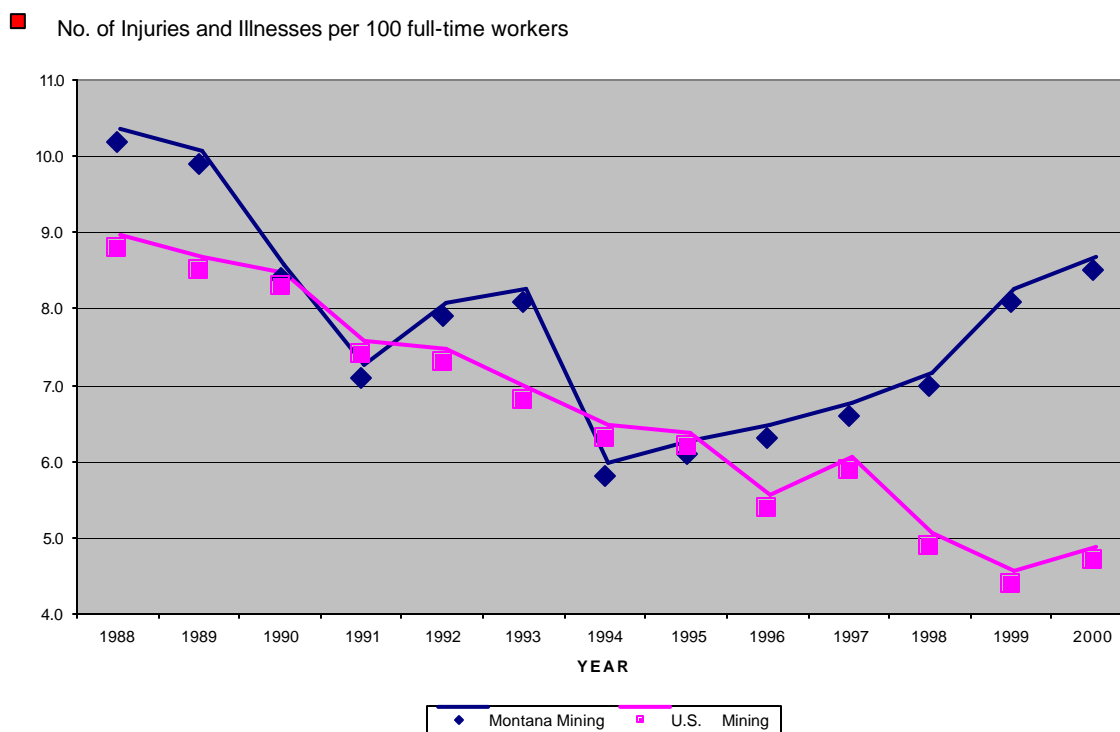
Mining

In recent years, mining has become a relatively small sector in Montana, employing about 5,000 workers. In 2000, it was estimated that there were 400 cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses among these workers.

The incidence rate of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in the mining sector in Montana has been on the rise in recent years. In 2000, the incidence rate was 8.9; in 1999 it was 8.1; 7.0 in 1998; 6.6 in 1997; 6.3 in 1996; 6.1 in 1995; and 5.8 in 1994. Approximately 25 percent of these injuries and illnesses involved at least one day away from work.

In recent years, the trend of Montana's incidence rates of injuries and illnesses in the mining sector has been the opposite of the national trend. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for mining increased from 4.4 cases in 1999 to 4.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 2000.

Figure 3. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, mining industry, Montana vs. U.S., 1988-2000.



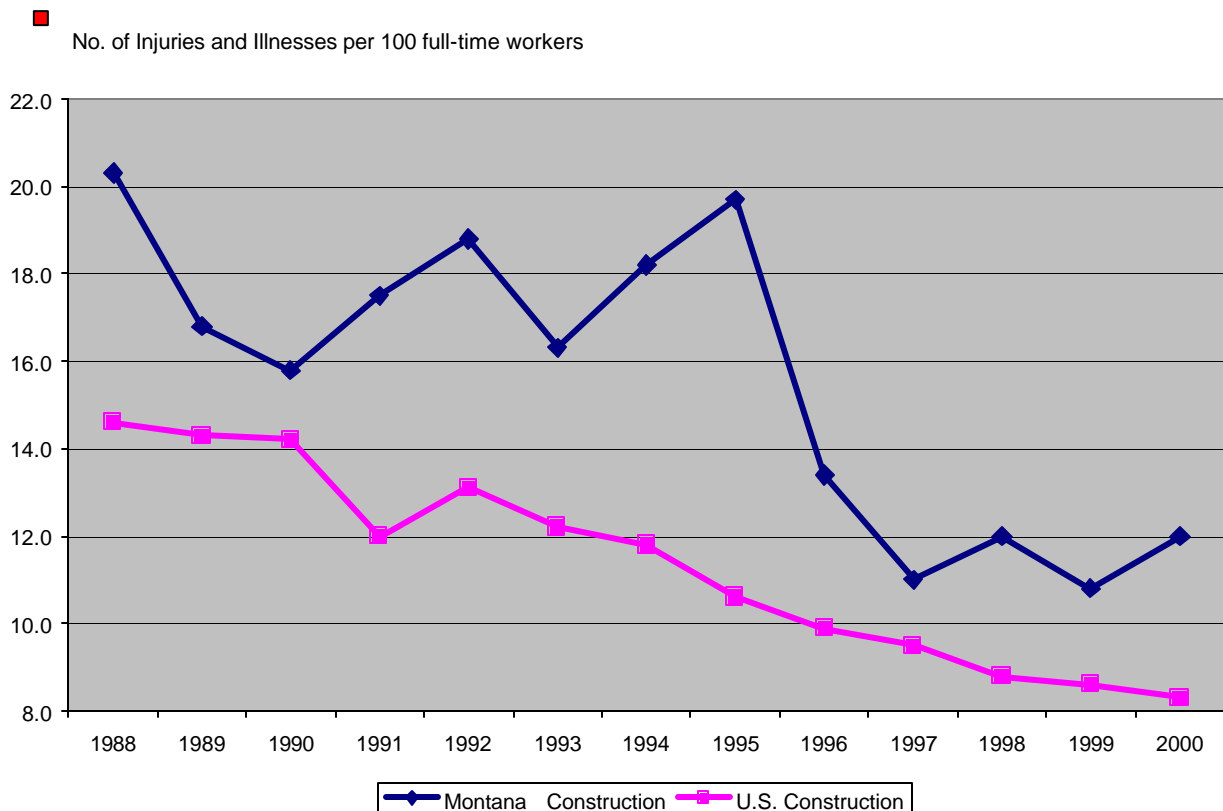
Metal mining had the highest incidence rate within the mining sector. The incidence rate for metal mining was 11.4 cases per 100 workers. In contrast, the incidence rate for oil and gas extraction was 10.0, nonmetallic minerals mining 6.2, and coal mining was 4.8.

Construction

Construction is one of the three industry sectors in Montana with the highest incidence rate of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. In 2000, it was 12.0, higher than the previous rate of 10.8 in 1999 and even with the 12.0 in 1998. Almost all of these cases were classified as injuries. About 32 percent of the cases were severe enough to involve at least one day away from work.

Compared to national statistics, these rates are high. Montana consistently has a higher number of injuries and illnesses than national statistics indicate. The national incidence rate for the construction sector in 2000, for example, was 8.3 illnesses and injuries per 100 full-time workers. In Montana, general building contractors had 16.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Special trade contractors followed with an incidence rate of 10.7.

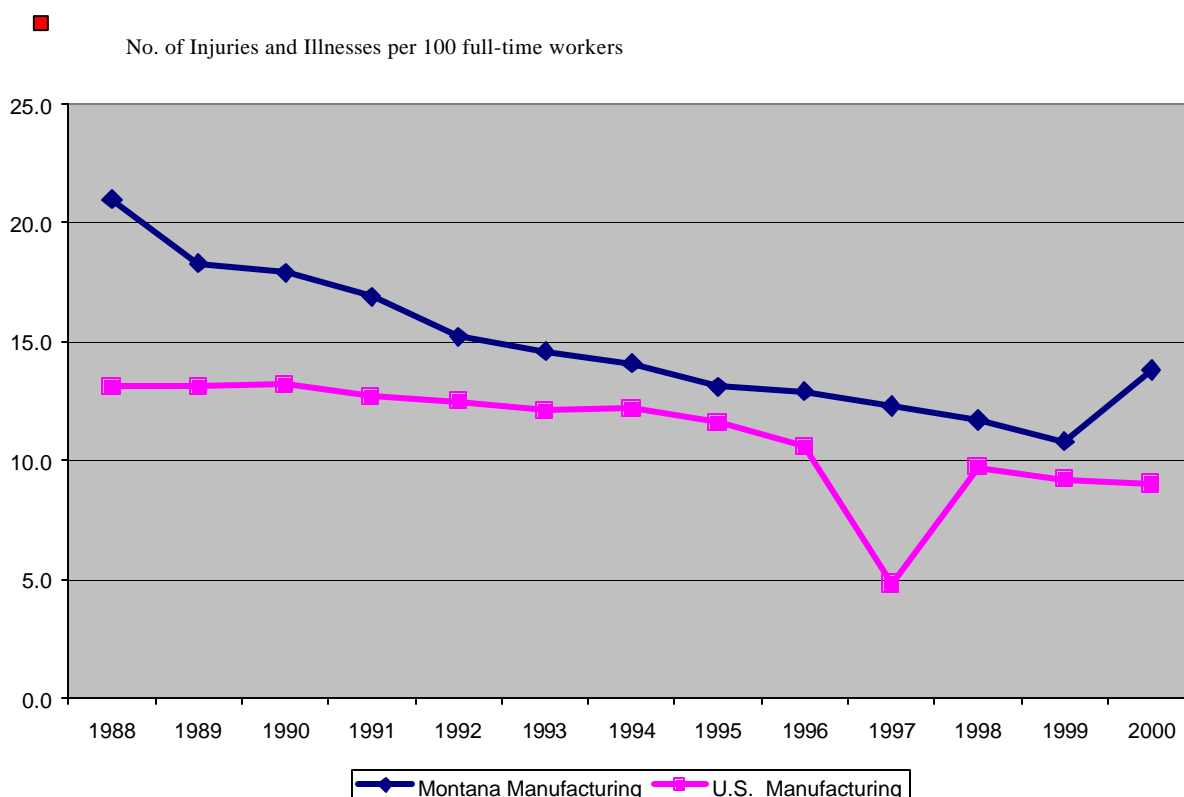
Figure 4. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, construction industry, Montana vs. U.S., 1988-2000.



Manufacturing

Montana's incidence rates for occupational injuries and illnesses in the manufacturing sector are generally higher than the nation's. In 2000, the Montana rate was 13.8, while in 1999 it was 10.8. The national rate for 2000 was 9.0. Like the other high-incidence sectors, most of these cases were classified as occupational injuries instead of illnesses. About 31 percent of these involved at least one day away from work. Like the other goods producing industries, sprains, strains and tears were the most common types of injury.

Figure 5. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, manufacturing industry, Montana vs. U.S., 1988-2000.

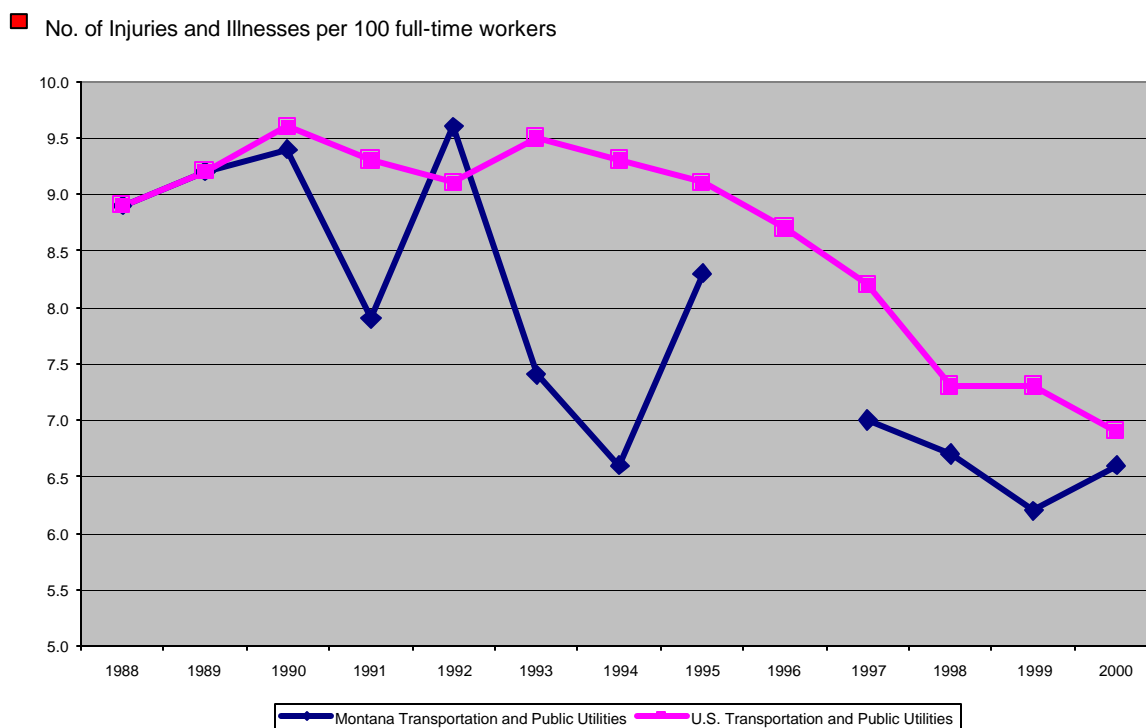


Within manufacturing, establishments in the lumber and wood products had the highest rates of occupational injuries and illnesses, 16.8 cases per 100 workers. This was followed by the manufacture of stone, clay, and glass products with 15.4, and primary metal industries with 14.6 cases per 100 workers. The median number of workdays lost from an injury in the manufacturing sector was five days, with primary metal industries having a median of 16 lost workdays.

Transportation, Communications and Utilities

The injury and illness incidence rates for the transportation and public utilities sector for 2000 in Montana was 6.6 cases per 100 workers. This is higher than the rate observed in 1999, which was 6.2. Nationally, the injury and illness rate for this sector has been higher than the Montana rate in recent years. In 2000, it was 6.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 6. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, transportation, communications & utility industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1988-1999.



The Incidence Rate was not reported for 1996, because data did not meet publication criteria.

Over 95 percent of the 2000 cases involved injuries, and about 42 percent of them involved cases with lost workdays. This sector is dominated by truck drivers who reported a large number of the more serious cases, that is, those involving days away from work. The most common types of injuries involved sprains, strains and tears.

About 35 percent of the accidents with days away from work occurred in Montana establishments involving the motor freight transportation and warehousing industry. This is a substantial decrease from the previous year, where 42 percent of the transportation industry's occupational injuries came from the trucking and warehousing sector.

Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade had an occupational injury and illness incidence rate of 9.0 cases per 100 workers in 2000. This rate is slightly higher than last year. In 1999, for example, the corresponding rate was 7.8. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for this industry is lower. In 2000 it was 5.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

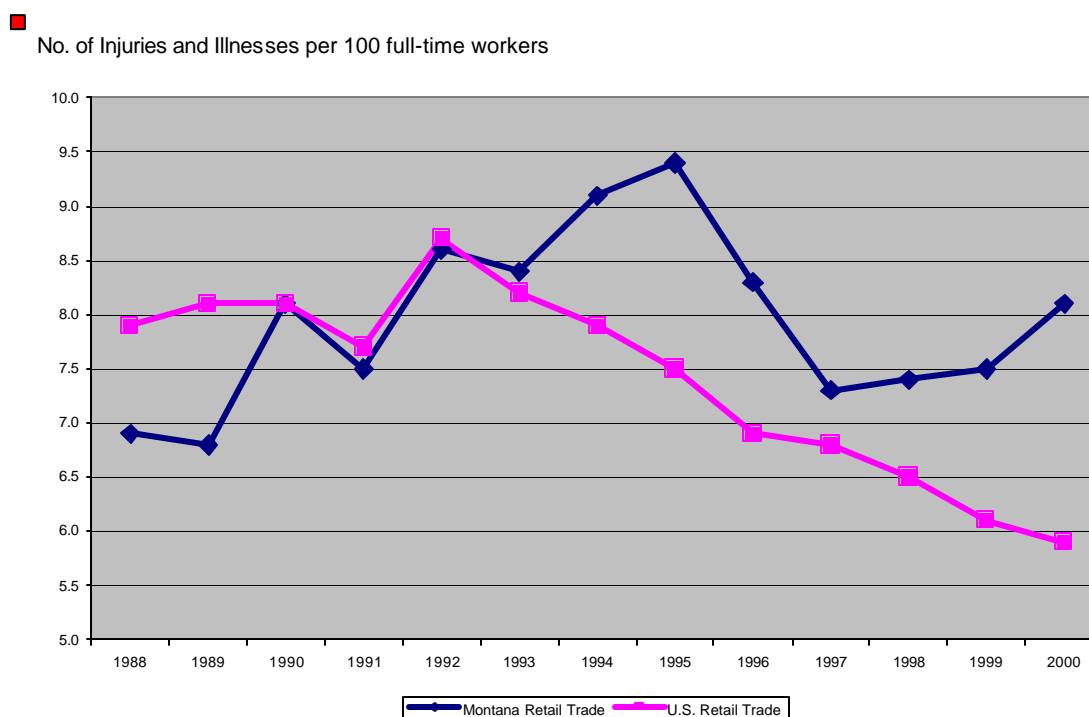
Figure 7. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, wholesale trade, Montana vs. U.S., 1988-2000.



Retail Trade

Retail trade, Montana's second largest industry group in terms of employment, reported an estimated 4,800 cases of occupational injuries and illnesses in 2000. The incidence rate was 8.1 cases per 100 workers, slightly higher than 1999's rate of 7.5. Nationally, the incidence rate for occupational injuries and illnesses in the retail trade sector has been lower than the state's rate in recent years. In 2000, for example, the national rate was 5.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 8. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, retail trade, Montana vs. U.S., 1988-2000.



Like most of the other industry sectors, injuries make up most of the cases reported.

With respect to retail trade, occupational injuries with days away from work accounted for 96.2 percent of the total number of cases in 2000. The injuries and illnesses in retail trade are usually not as severe. In this respect, they are similar to those reported by establishments in the wholesale trade sector. About 27 percent of the injuries and illnesses in the retail trade sector involved at least one day away from work. The most common type of injury was sprains and strains.

Within the retail trade sector, both automotive dealers and service stations and eating and drinking establishments had the highest incidence rate with 9.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) continues to be the safest industry in both Montana and in the United States in 2000. Montana's incidence rate of 2.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers is higher than the national injury and illness incidence rate of 1.9 cases per 100 workers.

Figure 9. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, finance, insurance, and real estate industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1988-2000.



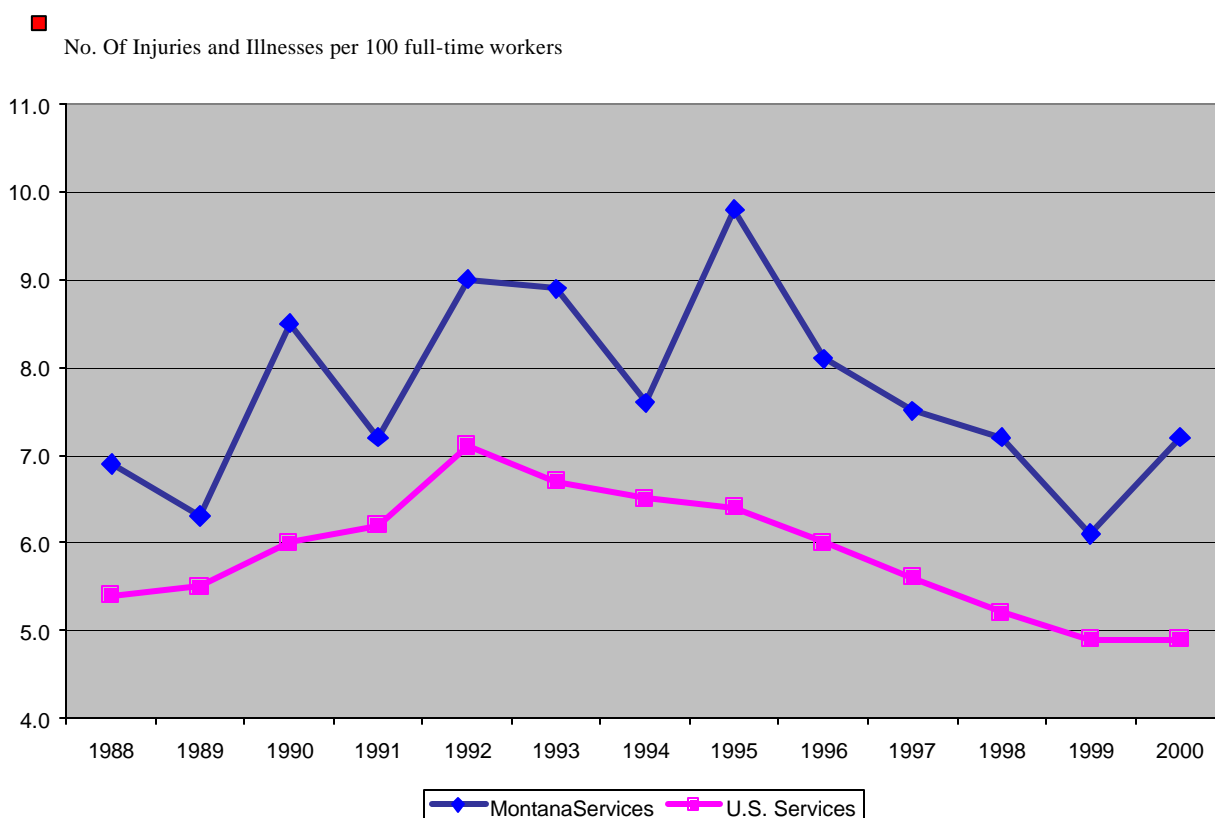
The Incidence Rate was not reported for 1995, because data did not meet publication criteria.

Services

Services, Montana's largest industry group in terms of employment, reported an estimated total of 6,000 nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2000. The corresponding incidence rate was 7.2 cases per 100 workers, an increase from 1999's 6.1. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for the services sector has been consistently lower than the states. In 2000, the national rate was reported to be 4.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Workers in health services had the highest incidence rate of 10.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 2000 within the services sector. Hotels and other lodging places came in second with a rate of 10.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 10. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, service industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1988-2000.



Sprains, strains and tears accounted for 73 percent of the injuries and illnesses in the service industry.

Appendix A

Tables showing Montana 2000 Incidence Rates by selected features

All nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses:

TABLE 3—by Major Industry Division & Employment Size

TABLE 5—by Type of Case, Major Industry Division & Year

TABLE 6—by Type of Case & Detailed Industry

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 14—by Selected Nature of the Injury or Illness & Major Industry Division

TABLE 15—by Selected Parts of the Body Affected & Major Industry Division

TABLE 16—by Selected Source of the Injury or Illness & Major Industry Division

TABLE 17—by Selected Events or Exposures & Major Industry Division

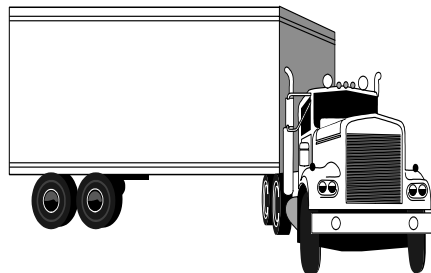


Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry division and employment size, 2000

Montana

Industry division	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
Private industry ²	7.8	4.5	7.8	11.0	5.5	9.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	9.0	3.8	--	--	--	--
Mining ³	8.5	5.4	--	--	--	--
Construction	11.8	7.6	16.4	--	--	--
Manufacturing	12.3	13.5	10.5	14.5	--	--
Durable goods	15.8	17.5	13.5	18.2	--	--
Nondurable goods	5.7	--	5.3	7.0	3.1	--
Transportation and public utilities ³	6.3	1.8	6.0	9.8	--	--
Wholesale and retail trade	8.0	4.2	9.0	9.8	--	--
Wholesale trade	8.8	6.2	8.2	--	--	--
Retail trade	7.8	3.5	9.2	--	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.5	1.4	--
Services	6.8	3.4	4.8	12.8	5.5	8.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁴ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

-- Indicates data not available.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal,

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 1998-2000

Montana

Industry division	Total cases			Lost workday cases									Cases without lost workdays		
				Total ²			With days away from work ³			With days of restricted work activity only					
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Private industry ⁴	7.8	7.2	8.2	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.5	4.4	5.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴	--	12.8	9.3	--	5.1	3.6	--	4.6	2.4	--	0.5	1.2	--	7.7	5.7
Mining ⁵	7.0	8.1	8.9	3.4	4.1	4.7	1.8	2.6	3.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	3.6	4.0	4.2
Construction	12.0	10.8	12.0	4.8	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.1	3.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	7.2	7.2	8.1
Manufacturing	11.7	10.8	13.8	5.8	3.7	5.2	4.1	2.7	4.3	1.7	1.0	0.9	5.9	7.2	8.6
Durable goods	13.1	14.7	17.3	6.7	4.8	6.8	4.6	3.5	5.8	2.1	1.3	0.9	6.4	9.9	10.6
Nondurable goods	9.3	4.2	7.1	4.2	1.8	2.3	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.0	5.0	2.5	4.8
Transportation and public utilities ⁵	6.7	6.2	6.6	4.3	3.0	3.2	4.0	2.7	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.4	3.2	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	7.9	7.6	8.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	5.1	4.8	5.5
Wholesale trade	9.4	7.8	9.0	3.9	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.8	1.0	1.2	0.7	5.5	4.2	5.5
Retail trade	7.4	7.5	8.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	4.9	5.0	5.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.7	1.7	2.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.8
Services	7.2	6.1	7.2	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	4.1	3.4	4.3

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers
 (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining

and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁶ Incidence rate is less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000

Montana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Private Industry⁷		306.1	8.2	3.1	2.5	5.1	7.8	3.0	2.5	4.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁷		4.8	9.3	3.6	2.4	5.7	9.0	3.4	2.2	5.6
Agricultural production ⁷	01-02	2.6	10.2	6.3	3.8	3.8	9.7	5.8	3.3	3.8
Mining⁸		5.0	8.9	4.7	3.1	4.2	8.5	4.5	3.0	4.0
Metal mining ⁸	10	1.9	11.4	6.3	2.6	5.2	10.9	6.0	2.5	4.9
Coal mining ⁸	12	0.9	4.8	2.9	2.3	1.9	3.8	2.3	1.8	1.5
Oil and gas extraction	13	1.4	10.0	4.9	4.2	5.1	10.0	4.9	4.2	5.1
Oil and gas field services	138	0.9	13.6	6.5	5.3	7.1	13.6	6.5	5.3	7.1
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁸	14	0.8	6.2	3.4	2.9	2.9	5.9	3.2	2.7	2.7
Construction		19.7	12.0	4.0	3.5	8.1	11.8	3.9	3.4	7.9
General building contractors	15	5.8	16.0	5.5	5.0	10.4	15.5	5.5	5.0	10.0
Residential building construction	152	3.7	18.2	6.4	6.1	11.8	17.6	6.4	6.1	11.3
Heavy construction, except building	16	3.7	9.2	4.7	3.4	4.6	8.9	4.6	3.3	4.4
Highway and street construction	161	1.6	6.2	2.2	1.0	4.0	5.8	2.2	0.9	3.7
Heavy construction, except highway	162	2.1	11.2	6.3	4.9	4.9	11.0	6.2	4.9	4.8
Special trade contractors	17	10.2	10.7	2.7	2.5	7.9	10.6	2.7	2.5	7.9
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	2.4	12.8	3.7	3.3	9.1	12.6	3.7	3.3	9.0
Manufacturing		24.6	13.8	5.2	4.3	8.6	12.3	5.0	4.1	7.3
Durable goods	--	--	17.3	6.8	5.8	10.6	15.8	6.5	5.6	9.3
Lumber and wood products	24	7.2	16.8	6.2	5.3	10.6	14.9	5.9	5.0	9.0
Logging	241	1.3	20.3	12.3	12.2	8.0	20.3	12.3	12.2	8.0
Sawmills and planing mills	242	3.1	16.2	7.2	5.3	9.0	12.4	6.6	4.8	5.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	1.0	15.4	8.2	7.7	7.3	15.3	8.2	7.7	7.2
Primary metal industries	33	1.0	14.6	3.3	2.3	11.3	11.9	2.9	1.9	9.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	1.3	11.8	4.2	3.2	7.5	7.3	3.8	3.0	3.5
Nondurable goods	--	--	7.1	2.3	1.4	4.8	5.7	2.1	1.3	3.6
Printing and publishing	27	3.1	4.4	2.0	1.3	2.4	3.9	1.7	1.2	2.2
Newspapers	271	1.8	4.8	2.0	1.4	2.8	4.3	1.7	1.3	2.6
Transportation and public utilities⁸		19.1	6.6	3.2	2.9	3.4	6.3	3.1	2.8	3.2
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	--	3.8	2.5	1.8	1.3	3.6	2.4	1.8	1.2
Trucking and warehousing	42	5.7	5.2	2.4	2.3	2.8	4.9	2.2	2.1	2.7
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	5.6	5.2	2.4	2.3	2.9	5.0	2.2	2.1	2.8
Communications	48	4.2	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade		101.8	8.3	2.8	2.3	5.5	8.0	2.7	2.3	5.3
Wholesale trade		18.3	9.0	3.5	2.8	5.5	8.8	3.3	2.7	5.5
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	10.0	7.6	2.4	1.9	5.2	7.3	2.2	1.8	5.2
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	2.7	10.4	2.6	2.4	7.8	10.2	2.5	2.3	7.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000 -- Continued

Montana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	8.3	10.8	4.9	3.9	5.9	10.7	4.8	3.9	5.9
Groceries and related products	514	2.6	9.9	7.7	5.1	2.2	9.5	7.3	4.9	2.2
Retail trade		83.5	8.1	2.5	2.2	5.5	7.8	2.5	2.1	5.3
Building materials and garden supplies	52	4.7	8.0	2.5	1.9	5.5	7.9	2.4	1.8	5.4
Lumber and other building materials	521	2.3	9.6	2.5	2.3	7.1	9.4	2.4	2.2	7.1
Hardware stores	525	1.3	5.5	2.2	0.8	3.3	5.5	2.2	0.8	3.3
General merchandise stores	53	8.9	7.1	4.0	2.9	3.2	6.9	4.0	2.9	2.9
Department stores	531	7.7	7.4	4.2	3.1	3.2	7.1	4.2	3.1	2.9
Food stores	54	11.2	7.4	1.5	1.1	6.0	7.3	1.5	1.1	5.8
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	12.1	9.4	3.2	2.8	6.2	9.0	3.1	2.6	5.9
New and used car dealers	551	3.7	8.6	2.9	2.8	5.6	8.0	2.6	2.5	5.4
Gasoline service stations	554	5.3	9.1	3.4	2.9	5.7	8.8	3.4	2.8	5.4
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	3.6	6.7	3.3	2.4	3.5	6.5	3.3	2.4	3.1
Eating and drinking places	58	31.7	9.4	2.2	2.2	7.2	9.1	2.2	2.2	6.9
Miscellaneous retail	59	8.9	5.8	2.3	2.0	3.4	5.4	2.3	2.0	3.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate		17.6	2.8	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.2	0.9	0.8	1.3
Real estate	65	3.7	7.1	2.2	2.2	4.9	6.6	2.2	2.2	4.4
Services		112.9	7.2	2.8	2.3	4.3	6.8	2.7	2.2	4.1
Hotels and other lodging places	70	9.8	10.0	4.0	3.4	5.9	9.9	4.0	3.3	5.9
Hotels and motels	701	9.0	10.3	4.4	3.6	6.0	10.2	4.3	3.6	6.0
Personal services	72	2.8	6.7	3.0	1.8	3.7	5.7	2.9	1.7	2.9
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	4.2	6.4	1.5	1.1	4.9	6.4	1.5	1.1	4.9
Miscellaneous repair services	76	1.3	9.6	3.5	2.7	6.1	9.6	3.5	2.7	5.9
Amusement and recreation services	79	7.3	3.9	1.3	1.1	2.7	3.9	1.2	1.1	2.7
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation	799	6.1	4.2	1.4	1.3	2.8	4.2	1.3	1.2	2.8
Health services	80	34.5	10.8	5.0	4.0	5.7	10.3	4.7	3.8	5.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000 -- Continued

Montana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	4.9	23.8	17.1	13.5	6.7	22.7	16.5	13.0	6.2
Hospitals	806	17.5	10.2	3.7	2.8	6.5	9.9	3.6	2.7	6.2
Legal services	81	2.5	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.4
Educational services	82	3.5	5.1	0.9	0.7	4.1	4.9	0.9	0.7	4.0
Engineering and management services	87	7.8	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.8

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 14. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2000

Montana--private industry

Nature	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [6,176 cases]	254.4	243.6	310.0	345.6	430.2	289.8	281.5	216.1	89.9	230.2
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	236.6	209.1	253.7	335.6	403.2	259.1	256.2	209.5	69.0	213.4
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	20.4	49.0	65.9	34.5	39.7	22.1	16.4	19.2	24.9	9.6
Dislocations	2.0	21.8	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	2.6
Fractures	18.5	27.3	63.6	33.3	36.6	22.1	12.9	18.7	24.3	7.0
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	144.8	109.2	93.8	147.6	208.3	167.6	165.0	111.1	24.8	167.7
Sprains, strains, tears	144.8	109.2	93.8	147.6	208.3	167.6	165.0	111.1	24.8	167.7
Open wounds	17.9	--	--	61.3	58.3	21.6	12.2	8.7	--	9.2
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
Amputations, fingertip	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
Cuts, lacerations	10.2	--	--	22.8	35.7	12.2	11.2	6.7	--	4.8
Punctures, except bites	6.9	--	--	38.5	22.6	8.9	--	2.1	--	2.3
Surface wounds and bruises	22.3	--	13.0	44.7	49.1	26.4	23.4	31.8	3.9	7.0
Abrasions, scratches	1.2	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--
Bruises, contusions	19.1	--	13.0	29.7	37.7	26.4	20.5	29.6	--	6.4
Foreign bodies (superficial splinters, chips)	2.0	--	--	--	4.5	--	--	2.0	--	--
Burns	3.5	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	5.8	--	2.9
Chemical burns	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Heat burns, scalds	2.4	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	5.0	--	1.4
Intracranial injuries	4.2	27.3	--	--	3.9	7.8	9.2	5.1	--	--
Concussions	3.0	27.3	--	--	3.9	--	9.2	5.1	--	--
Multiple intracranial injuries	--	--	--	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intracranial injuries, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	3.0	--	11.4	--	6.4	--	--	5.3	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	20.5	--	58.1	25.3	33.4	9.0	28.7	22.4	10.5	16.1
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	20.0	--	58.1	25.3	32.3	9.0	28.7	20.9	10.5	16.1
Crushing injuries	3.1	--	12.3	12.0	10.5	--	--	2.7	--	--
Back pain, hurt back	3.5	--	13.0	--	9.1	--	--	2.4	--	4.1
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	13.3	--	32.9	11.3	12.7	9.0	25.5	15.8	6.6	11.3
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	14.2	21.8	47.2	10.0	23.1	24.7	18.9	--	15.6	14.1
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	5.1	--	--	--	7.8	4.4	--	--	--	9.2
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	5.0	--	--	--	7.8	4.4	--	--	--	9.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	5.0	--	--	--	7.8	4.4	--	--	--	9.0
Digestive system diseases and disorders	4.4	--	--	--	5.8	19.2	7.8	2.1	10.6	--
Hernia	4.4	--	--	--	5.8	19.2	7.8	2.1	10.6	--
Hernia, unspecified	4.4	--	--	--	5.8	19.2	7.8	2.1	10.6	--
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	3.5	--	44.9	--	9.5	--	--	--	--	2.6
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, unspecified	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rheumatism, except the back	3.3	--	33.5	--	9.5	--	--	--	--	2.6
Tendonitis	2.8	--	33.5	--	9.5	--	--	--	--	2.6
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	--	21.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Dermatitis	--	21.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Allergic dermatitis	--	21.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	1.6	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	5.4	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Nature	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Symptoms	1.6	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	5.4	1.3
General symptoms	1.1	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	1.1
Multiple symptoms	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	--
Multiple diseases, conditions, and disorders	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	1.0	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and

by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 15. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected parts of body affected by injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2000

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [6,176 cases]	254.4	243.6	310.0	345.6	430.2	289.8	281.5	216.1	89.9	230.2
Head	11.9	27.3	--	33.0	26.3	12.8	12.1	12.3	--	5.4
Head, unspecified	1.7	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	2.4	--	1.8
Cranial region, including skull	4.2	27.3	--	--	3.9	7.8	9.2	5.1	--	--
Brain	4.2	27.3	--	--	3.9	7.8	9.2	5.1	--	--
Face	5.8	--	--	19.7	20.7	--	--	--	--	3.1
Forehead	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--
Eye(s)	4.0	--	--	--	12.7	--	--	--	--	1.6
Neck, Including Throat	7.0	--	--	--	10.7	15.5	5.1	9.7	8.5	3.6
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	7.0	--	--	--	10.7	15.5	5.1	9.7	8.5	3.6
Trunk	111.7	98.2	90.0	96.8	164.7	130.0	138.5	94.7	22.0	120.6
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	21.2	27.3	--	20.4	32.3	26.9	14.4	27.4	--	17.9
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	6.7	--	--	--	16.4	10.3	15.9	7.2	--	3.7
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	6.5	--	--	--	16.4	10.3	12.6	7.2	--	3.7
Back, including spine, spinal cord	76.5	71.0	63.3	67.2	108.1	72.0	99.5	57.2	9.7	93.3
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	48.0	71.0	35.8	50.4	66.6	36.5	49.7	46.4	5.8	53.9
Lumbar region	25.6	--	25.2	16.8	33.4	34.6	46.7	9.2	--	35.5
Thoracic region	2.6	--	--	--	8.2	--	--	--	--	3.3
Abdomen	4.8	--	--	--	5.8	19.7	7.8	2.7	10.6	1.2
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	4.4	--	--	--	5.8	19.2	7.8	2.1	10.6	--
Pelvic region	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.6
Hip(s)	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6
Upper extremities	49.0	72.7	115.4	55.0	104.0	51.7	58.2	37.4	11.0	41.4
Arm(s)	9.6	27.3	--	--	22.2	27.4	7.3	--	--	8.1
Arm(s), unspecified	2.9	27.3	--	--	7.7	4.4	--	--	--	2.7
Elbow(s)	3.6	--	--	--	4.7	12.0	5.7	--	--	3.6
Forearm(s)	2.5	--	--	--	9.7	10.5	--	--	--	--
Wrist(s)	17.8	27.3	55.6	7.3	20.6	11.9	29.9	16.4	4.9	19.0
Hand(s), except finger(s)	4.4	--	13.0	--	10.0	--	9.2	--	--	2.7
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	13.7	--	25.4	36.2	47.0	--	6.4	12.1	--	7.6
Multiple upper extremities locations	3.5	--	12.3	--	4.3	7.3	5.4	--	--	3.9
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	1.9	--	12.3	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	1.6
Lower extremities	55.3	21.8	55.0	137.5	100.7	55.2	38.3	46.5	32.3	42.5
Leg(s)	34.0	--	33.6	79.1	61.8	30.5	19.0	32.2	12.6	28.3
Leg(s), unspecified	6.6	--	--	32.4	7.6	--	--	10.0	--	3.6
Thigh(s)	2.3	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	6.5	--	--
Knee(s)	22.9	--	22.1	29.4	49.0	23.7	18.0	15.8	11.5	23.4
Lower leg(s)	2.1	--	--	15.8	5.1	--	--	--	--	--
Ankle(s)	11.0	--	--	23.7	8.5	15.1	12.7	8.9	15.6	9.2
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	6.2	--	--	20.5	23.0	3.3	--	--	4.1	2.3
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	5.8	--	--	20.5	23.0	--	--	--	4.1	1.6
Toe(s), toenail(s)	2.0	21.8	--	--	--	6.3	4.6	--	--	--
Multiple lower extremities locations	1.9	--	--	12.2	4.7	--	--	--	--	1.7
Foot(feet) and ankle(s)	--	--	--	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple lower extremities locations, n.e.c.	1.1	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected parts of body affected by injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Body Systems	2.0	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	5.4	--
Multiple Body Parts	17.1	--	40.5	22.1	19.9	22.6	29.4	12.1	10.7	15.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and

by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2000

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [6,176 cases]	254.4	243.6	310.0	345.6	430.2	289.8	281.5	216.1	89.9	230.2
Chemicals and chemical products	3.2	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	5.4	3.1
Chemicals and chemical products, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	--
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical products--general	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Adhesives, glues, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Containers	32.3	27.3	--	9.1	43.9	43.3	107.2	43.1	4.9	14.3
Containers--nonpressurized	27.4	27.3	--	--	27.9	41.4	86.6	40.8	--	11.6
Containers--nonpressurized, unspecified	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	16.3	--	--	--
Bags, sacks, totes	2.8	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	4.8	--	2.7
Barrels, kegs, drums	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.5	--	--	--
Boxes, crates, cartons	16.7	--	--	--	14.9	32.0	55.5	29.1	--	3.4
Buckets, baskets, pails	1.0	21.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cans	2.4	--	--	--	7.4	5.0	--	--	--	3.6
Containers--pressurized	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	17.0	--	--	1.7
Hoses	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	14.8	--	--	1.1
Containers--variable restraint	1.3	--	--	--	11.5	--	--	--	--	--
Reels, rolls	1.1	--	--	--	9.2	--	--	--	--	--
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Skids, pallets	1.0	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	7.6	--	--	--	11.8	--	4.4	10.5	--	8.7
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--
Floor, wall, window coverings	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor coverings, nonstructural	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture	4.3	--	--	--	11.8	--	--	--	--	6.5
Beds, bedding, mattresses	2.4	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	5.1
Machinery	12.7	21.8	53.7	36.2	22.7	14.5	14.8	7.2	--	8.1
Agricultural and garden machinery	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mowing machinery	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mowing machinery, unspecified	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	--	--	34.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining and drilling machinery	--	--	34.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining and drilling machinery, unspecified	--	--	18.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drilling machines, drilling augers	--	--	16.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
Material handling machinery	2.5	--	--	8.2	--	4.7	7.5	--	--	2.1
Conveyors--powered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Conveyors--belt	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Jacks	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--
Jacks--hydraulic	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	3.3	21.8	--	16.0	15.5	5.6	--	--	--	--
Boring, drilling, planing, milling machinery	--	21.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drills--stationary	--	21.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grinding, polishing machinery	--	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Grinders, abraders	--	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary	1.9	--	--	12.2	11.8	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary, unspecified	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--
Table saws	1.0	--	--	12.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and business machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Electronic computers and peripheral equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Printers and plotters--computer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Special process machinery	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	1.5
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	1.5
Food slicers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Miscellaneous machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--
Other machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--
Machinery, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--
Parts and materials	28.3	29.0	84.7	85.9	106.0	39.5	29.3	13.2	--	5.7
Building materials--solid elements	14.0	--	61.0	44.0	73.5	--	9.7	6.1	--	1.9
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	1.2	--	--	10.2	5.1	--	--	--	--	--
Concrete blocks, cinder blocks	1.2	--	--	10.2	5.1	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing	2.5	--	45.7	16.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing, unspecified	--	--	33.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Concrete or clay pipes and conduits	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal pipe, tubing	1.0	--	12.3	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials	5.7	--	--	9.1	39.7	--	9.7	--	--	--
Beams	1.7	--	--	--	15.5	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	2.7	--	--	7.1	15.5	--	6.5	--	--	--
Wood, lumber	4.1	--	--	6.9	27.5	--	--	2.9	--	--
Wood, lumber, unspecified	--	--	--	--	5.2	--	--	--	--	--
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--
Plywood, wood paneling; particle, chip, flake board	1.2	--	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--
Wood pieces, trim pieces, n.e.c.	1.1	--	--	--	10.8	--	--	--	--	--
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	5.9	21.8	19.1	36.5	21.0	--	--	--	--	1.3
Fasteners	4.1	--	--	36.5	12.2	--	--	--	--	1.1
Nails, brads, tacks	3.8	--	--	34.1	11.7	--	--	--	--	1.1
Ropes, ties	1.7	21.8	19.1	--	8.8	--	--	--	--	--
Chains, n.e.c.	1.0	--	12.3	--	6.5	--	--	--	--	--
Wire--nonelectrical	--	21.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	2.7	--	--	--	8.2	18.3	--	--	--	--
Electric parts	1.2	--	--	--	--	13.4	--	--	--	--
Power lines, transformers, convertors	--	--	--	--	--	9.9	--	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts	1.4	--	--	--	8.2	5.0	--	--	--	--
Dies, molds, patterns	--	--	--	--	5.1	--	--	--	--	--
Drums, pulleys, sheaves	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	4.7	--	--	--	--	15.9	14.7	6.0	--	2.2
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Tires, except bike	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	1.2
Engine parts and accessories	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	11.5	--	--	--
Transmission	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	--
Trailers	1.1	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	71.4	54.7	22.1	35.0	71.5	41.5	53.3	38.4	19.0	126.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Animals and animal products	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0
Mammals, except humans	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0
Horses	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4
Metallic minerals	--	--	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic minerals, unspecified	--	--	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Rocks, crushed stone	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Person--injured or ill worker	36.1	--	--	27.1	55.9	33.9	51.1	34.9	12.6	37.3
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	36.0	--	--	27.1	55.2	33.9	51.1	34.7	12.6	37.3
Person--other than injured or ill worker	28.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9	81.6
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	28.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9	80.5
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	3.4	27.3	--	--	15.6	6.2	--	2.2	--	--
Flowers	--	21.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	2.9	--	--	--	15.6	5.7	--	2.2	--	--
Structures and surfaces	50.3	81.8	55.0	98.2	53.8	77.5	41.8	59.8	31.8	30.5
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	43.1	38.2	55.0	89.3	46.6	66.9	41.0	49.3	29.0	25.7
Floors	16.0	--	--	--	12.5	--	4.3	34.3	17.7	12.6
Floor, unspecified	7.5	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	21.9	--	2.8
Floor of building	8.3	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	12.4	16.4	9.8
Ground	15.3	38.2	35.1	70.9	24.7	32.8	22.5	7.1	--	2.8
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	2.6	--	--	6.8	--	12.7	--	--	--	--
Stairs, steps	2.1	--	--	--	--	9.2	--	--	--	1.2
Stairs, steps, unspecified	1.2	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	--
Stairs, steps--outdoors	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--
Parking lots	6.5	--	--	8.2	6.9	3.9	13.3	3.0	7.1	8.2
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--
Ramps, runways, loading docks	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	6.7	43.6	--	8.9	7.2	5.6	--	10.5	--	4.8
Doors	3.5	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	5.9	--	3.3
Fences, fence panels	--	21.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gates	--	21.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roof trusses	--	--	--	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	--
Walls	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.0	--	--
Structures	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--
Towers, poles	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	20.4	--	29.0	43.0	60.8	13.6	9.4	12.4	11.8	16.1
Handtools--nonpowered	13.1	--	19.9	21.3	42.8	3.2	7.1	6.0	11.8	11.9
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Knives	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Digging handtools--nonpowered	1.8	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	--	10.6	--
Shovels	1.6	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	--	10.6	--
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	3.2	--	--	--	11.0	--	--	--	--	5.0
Sledges	3.1	--	--	--	11.0	--	--	--	--	5.0
Turning handtools--nonpowered	4.5	--	--	9.7	21.4	--	--	--	--	4.7
Turning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
handtools--nonpowered, unspecified	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--
Wrenches	3.8	--	--	9.7	14.5	--	--	--	--	4.7
Other handtools--nonpowered	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered	2.1	--	--	--	7.9	--	--	--	--	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Boring handtools--powered	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	1.3
Drills--powered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Striking and nailing handtools--powered	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--
Hammers--powered	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--power not determined	1.0	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	--	--	--
Boring handtools--power not determined	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--
Drills--power not determined	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	2.3	--	--	16.6	--	--	--	3.2	--	--
Ladders--movable	1.6	--	--	10.2	--	--	--	3.0	--	--
Movable ladders, unspecified	1.6	--	--	10.2	--	--	--	3.0	--	--
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	1.4	--	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	--	2.0
Health care and orthopedic equipment, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	--
Wheelchairs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Vehicles	18.1	--	29.0	18.3	31.5	52.1	14.2	13.8	9.0	11.6
Highway vehicle, motorized	13.0	--	18.3	18.3	28.8	34.9	11.9	8.3	--	8.4
Highway vehicle, unspecified	1.5	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	2.2	--	--
Automobile	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	4.5
Truck	8.3	--	16.0	--	27.3	31.7	10.7	--	--	2.0
Truck, unspecified	--	--	16.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dump truck	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	1.2	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	2.4	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	4.6	--	--	--	19.9	23.7	7.7	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Van--passenger or light delivery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.9	--
All terrain vehicle (ATV)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.9	--
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	3.0	--	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	--	3.2
Cart, dolly, handtruck	3.0	--	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	--	3.2
Rail vehicle	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--
Other sources	8.2	--	6.9	11.9	23.4	1.4	7.1	11.1	--	6.0
Apparel and textiles	1.4	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	1.8
Clothing and shoes	1.0	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--
Hats, caps	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame, smoke	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, books, magazines	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	2.0
Paper, books, magazines, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
Books, notebooks, magazines, catalogues	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--
Scrap, waste, debris	3.6	--	--	10.2	12.5	--	7.1	--	--	--
Chips, particles, splinters	3.6	--	--	10.2	12.5	--	7.1	--	--	--
Chips, particles, splinters, unspecified	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--
Dirt particles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
Metal chips, particles	1.8	--	--	10.2	3.9	--	4.4	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Wood chips, sawdust	--	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	1.9	--	18.3	--	--	4.9	--	2.5	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and

by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2000

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [6,176 cases]	254.4	243.6	310.0	345.6	430.2	289.8	281.5	216.1	89.9	230.2
Contact with objects and equipment	63.8	54.5	133.9	177.2	175.1	63.7	62.2	47.2	11.6	30.3
Struck against object	19.4	--	45.0	46.5	47.6	18.8	18.0	16.0	4.9	11.3
Stepped on object	9.5	--	--	44.2	36.1	10.6	6.3	--	--	2.0
Struck against stationary object	9.3	--	15.3	--	11.5	8.1	11.7	12.0	--	9.3
Struck against moving object	--	--	29.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object	29.4	32.7	55.1	84.3	71.4	33.5	30.8	22.1	5.5	14.4
Struck by object, unspecified	1.0	--	11.4	--	6.5	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object	9.8	21.8	37.5	25.3	15.7	14.8	4.0	11.7	--	3.5
Struck by flying object	5.6	--	--	38.4	9.7	5.6	11.1	--	--	2.0
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle	1.5	--	--	--	8.0	5.6	--	--	--	--
Struck by discharged object or substance	2.7	--	--	32.4	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Struck by flying object, n.e.c.	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	11.1	--	--	--
Struck by swinging or slipping object	10.9	--	--	17.3	31.3	11.2	14.5	8.4	--	7.2
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	2.8	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	5.5	--	1.5
Struck by slipping handheld object	8.0	--	--	--	28.7	4.9	12.8	2.9	--	5.7
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	1.3	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	10.6	21.8	25.4	24.1	41.1	7.6	8.1	6.8	--	4.3
Caught in running equipment or machinery	5.8	--	16.3	20.6	26.5	--	--	3.2	--	1.8
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	1.2	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	3.2	21.8	--	--	9.8	6.9	3.8	--	--	2.5
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	2.8	--	--	--	10.1	--	--	2.2	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	2.7	--	--	--	9.7	--	--	2.2	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	1.6	--	--	7.4	4.9	3.3	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	42.3	38.2	61.8	80.3	40.1	70.6	37.7	50.3	29.0	25.4
Fall to lower level	9.7	21.8	32.8	33.8	11.3	34.0	10.8	5.2	--	1.2
Fall down stairs or steps	1.8	--	--	--	--	9.2	--	--	--	--
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	2.8	--	--	21.1	3.7	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof	--	--	--	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof edge	--	--	--	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	2.1	--	17.6	--	--	14.4	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	1.4	21.8	--	--	3.1	5.0	3.8	--	--	--
Jump to lower level	2.8	--	--	--	9.2	--	--	2.2	--	--
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	2.1	--	--	9.6	7.6	--	--	2.2	--	--
Fall on same level	29.8	--	29.0	32.9	19.6	33.7	25.3	42.9	25.9	24.0
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	29.7	--	22.1	32.9	19.6	33.7	25.3	42.9	25.9	24.0
Bodily reaction and exertion	130.5	110.9	100.6	76.4	198.6	123.9	172.5	101.2	34.7	156.4
Bodily reaction	23.9	--	--	19.6	29.6	20.9	24.4	29.6	7.1	24.2
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	5.8	--	--	--	7.4	5.0	--	11.4	--	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	8.5	--	--	--	5.5	--	13.8	6.0	4.7	13.5
Walking--without other incident	7.9	--	--	10.8	9.7	13.5	--	12.0	--	5.7
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	1.7	--	--	--	7.0	--	4.2	--	--	2.1
Overexertion	93.8	94.5	92.2	49.3	142.7	89.5	121.4	66.3	22.1	117.4
Overexertion, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting	31.8	49.0	16.0	12.0	63.0	33.5	75.6	40.1	--	17.7
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	4.6	--	--	16.2	10.0	--	5.2	--	--	4.2
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or wielding objects	56.2	38.2	48.7	21.1	69.2	49.7	40.6	23.8	18.5	95.4
Overexertion, n.e.c.	--	--	22.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion	12.7	--	--	7.5	25.7	13.0	26.7	5.1	5.5	14.8
Repetitive motion, unspecified	9.1	--	--	--	15.6	9.5	25.6	--	--	9.9
Repetitive use of tools	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	1.4	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	2.3
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	6.4	29.0	--	--	7.4	4.2	--	9.0	6.8	5.1
Contact with temperature extremes	2.4	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	5.0	--	1.4
Contact with hot objects or substances	2.4	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	5.0	--	1.4
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	3.7	29.0	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	5.4	3.4
Inhalation of substance	1.8	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	5.4	--
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	5.4	--
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	1.7	21.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8
Transportation accidents	7.3	--	--	--	9.0	21.6	7.1	6.0	7.9	4.7
Highway accident	5.5	--	--	--	7.9	10.3	6.5	6.0	--	4.5
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3
Moving in same direction	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	--
Moving in intersection	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6
Noncollision accident	2.4	--	--	--	6.5	8.3	6.5	2.2	--	--
Noncollision accident, unspecified	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--
Ran off highway--no collision	1.0	--	--	--	--	5.5	--	2.2	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	1.4	--	--	--	--	9.4	--	--	7.9	--
Noncollision accident	1.4	--	--	--	--	9.4	--	--	7.9	--
Overturned	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.9	--
Noncollision accident, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	9.4	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.8
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8
Hitting, kicking, beating	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
Assaults by animals	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4
Nonclassifiable	1.0	--	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and

by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Appendix B

Tables showing the Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Montana in 2000 by selected features

Nonfatal occupational illnesses only:

TABLE 4—by Major Industry Division & Type of Cases

All nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses:

TABLE 7—by Type of Case & Detailed Industry

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 11—by Part of the Body affected & Major Industry Division

TABLE 12—by Selected Source of the Injury or Illness & Major Industry Division

TABLE 13—by Selected Events or Exposures & Major Industry Division



Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 2000

Montana

(In thousands)

Industry division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Disorders associated with repeated trauma
		Total ¹	With days away from work ²		
Private industry ³	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining ⁴	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Manufacturing	0.3	0.1	(⁵)	0.3	0.1
Durable goods	0.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.2	0.1
Nondurable goods	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.1	(⁵)
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Wholesale and retail trade	0.2	0.1	(⁵)	0.1	0.1
Wholesale trade	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Retail trade	0.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.1	(⁵)
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.1	0.1
Services	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

¹ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of

Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁵ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000

Montana

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	2000 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Private Industry⁶		306.1	19.9	7.5	6.2	12.4	18.8	7.2	6.0	11.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁶		4.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Agricultural production ⁶	01-02	2.6	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Mining⁷		5.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Metal mining ⁷	10	1.9	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Coal mining ⁷	12	0.9	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Oil and gas extraction	13	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oil and gas field services	138	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁷	14	0.8	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Construction		19.7	1.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.5	1.3
General building contractors	15	5.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5
Residential building construction	152	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Heavy construction, except building	16	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Highway and street construction	161	1.6	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Heavy construction, except highway	162	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Special trade contractors	17	10.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.6
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing		24.6	3.2	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.8	1.1	0.9	1.7
Durable goods		--	2.6	1.0	0.9	1.6	2.4	1.0	0.8	1.4
Lumber and wood products	24	7.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.6
Logging	241	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sawmills and planing mills	242	3.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary metal industries	33	1.0	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	1.3	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Nondurable goods		--	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
Printing and publishing	27	3.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Newspapers	271	1.8	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Transportation and public utilities⁷		19.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.7
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Trucking and warehousing	42	5.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	5.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Communications	48	4.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade		101.8	6.4	2.1	1.8	4.3	6.2	2.1	1.7	4.1
Wholesale trade		18.3	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.9
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	10.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000 -- Continued

Montana

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	2000 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	8.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5
Groceries and related products	514	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Retail trade		83.5	4.8	1.5	1.3	3.3	4.7	1.5	1.3	3.2
Building materials and garden supplies	52	4.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Lumber and other building materials	521	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Hardware stores	525	1.3	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
General merchandise stores	53	8.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Department stores	531	7.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Food stores	54	11.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	12.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.6
New and used car dealers	551	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Gasoline service stations	554	5.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Eating and drinking places	58	31.7	1.8	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.4	1.3
Miscellaneous retail	59	8.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate		17.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Real estate	65	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Services		112.9	6.0	2.4	1.9	3.6	5.7	2.3	1.8	3.4
Hotels and other lodging places	70	9.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
Hotels and motels	701	9.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
Personal services	72	2.8	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	4.2	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.2	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Miscellaneous repair services	76	1.3	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Amusement and recreation services	79	7.3	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation	799	6.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Health services	80	34.5	2.9	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.8	1.3	1.0	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000 -- Continued

Montana

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	2000 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	4.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2
Hospitals	806	17.5	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.9
Legal services	81	2.5	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Educational services	82	3.5	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Engineering and management services	87	7.8	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁴ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent

mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and industry division, 2000

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	6,176	67	136	551	986	593	485	1,296	141	1,921
Head	289	8	--	53	60	26	21	74	--	45
Head, unspecified	41	--	--	--	--	7	--	15	--	15
Cranial region, including skull	103	8	--	--	9	16	16	31	--	--
Brain	103	8	--	--	9	16	16	31	--	--
Face	140	--	--	31	47	--	--	--	--	26
Forehead	17	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Eye(s)	97	--	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	14
Neck, Including Throat	171	--	--	--	24	32	9	58	13	30
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	171	--	--	--	24	32	9	58	13	30
Trunk	2,711	27	39	154	377	266	238	568	34	1,007
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	514	8	--	33	74	55	25	165	--	149
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	163	--	--	--	38	21	27	43	--	31
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	158	--	--	--	38	21	22	43	--	31
Back, including spine, spinal cord	1,858	20	28	107	248	148	171	343	15	779
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	1,166	20	16	80	153	75	86	279	9	450
Lumbar region	621	--	11	27	77	71	80	55	--	296
Thoracic region	64	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	28
Abdomen	116	--	--	--	13	40	14	16	17	10
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	107	--	--	--	13	39	14	13	17	--
Pelvic region	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38
Hip(s)	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Upper extremities	1,189	20	51	88	238	106	100	224	17	346
Arm(s)	234	8	--	--	51	56	13	--	--	68
Arm(s), unspecified	71	8	--	--	18	9	--	--	--	23
Upper arm(s)	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Elbow(s)	86	--	--	--	11	25	10	--	--	30
Forearm(s)	61	--	--	--	22	22	--	--	--	--
Wrist(s)	431	8	24	12	47	24	52	98	8	159
Hand(s), except finger(s)	108	--	6	--	23	--	16	--	--	23
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	332	--	11	58	108	--	11	73	--	63
Multiple upper extremities locations	84	--	5	--	10	15	9	--	--	33
Hand(s) and finger(s)	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Hand(s) and arm(s)	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	45	--	5	--	--	13	--	--	--	13
Lower extremities	1,344	6	24	219	231	113	66	279	51	355
Leg(s)	826	--	15	126	142	62	33	193	20	236
Leg(s), unspecified	161	--	--	52	17	--	--	60	--	30
Thigh(s)	57	--	--	--	--	10	--	39	--	--
Knee(s)	556	--	10	47	112	48	31	95	18	195
Lower leg(s)	52	--	--	25	12	--	--	--	--	--
Ankle(s)	267	--	--	38	20	31	22	53	24	77
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	150	--	--	33	53	7	--	--	6	19

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and industry division, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	141	--	--	33	53	--	--	--	6	13
Toe(s), toenail(s)	48	6	--	--	--	13	8	--	--	--
Multiple lower extremities locations	46	--	--	19	11	--	--	--	--	14
Foot(feet) and ankle(s)	18	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple lower extremities locations, n.e.c.	26	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	14
Body Systems	50	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	8	--
Multiple Body Parts	414	--	18	35	46	46	51	72	17	128
Nonclassifiable	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2000

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	6,176	67	136	551	986	593	485	1,296	141	1,921
Chemicals and chemical products	76	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	8	26
Chemicals and chemical products, unspecified	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--
Alkalies	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Calcium hydroxides, calcium oxides	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cement, mortar mix--dry	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes	9	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical products--general	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Adhesives, glues, n.e.c.	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Other chemicals	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oxygen and oxygen compounds, n.e.c.	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carbon monoxide	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	785	8	--	15	101	89	185	259	8	119
Containers--nonpressurized	664	8	--	--	64	85	149	245	--	97
Containers--nonpressurized, unspecified	59	--	--	--	--	--	28	--	--	--
Bags, sacks, totes	69	--	--	--	--	7	--	29	--	23
Barrels, kegs, drums	19	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--
Bottles, jugs, flasks	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boxes, crates, cartons	404	--	--	--	34	65	96	174	--	28
Buckets, baskets, pails	25	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cans	59	--	--	--	17	10	--	--	--	30
Tanks, bins, vats	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--pressurized	57	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	--	14
Hoses	45	--	--	--	--	--	26	--	--	9
Containers--variable restraint	31	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	--	--
Reels, rolls	26	--	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	--
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Skids, pallets	24	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	185	--	--	--	27	--	8	63	--	72
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--
Cabinets, cases--display, storage	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shelving	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor, wall, window coverings	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor coverings, nonstructural	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wall coverings	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture	104	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--	54
Beds, bedding, mattresses	59	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	43
Chairs	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sofas	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, n.e.c.	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other fixtures	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing fixtures	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	308	6	24	58	52	30	26	43	--	68
Agricultural and garden machinery	17	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mowing machinery	17	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mowing machinery, unspecified	13	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	21	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining and drilling machinery	15	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Mining and drilling machinery, unspecified	8	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drilling machines, drilling augers	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Air conditioning units	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Clothes dryers	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vacuum cleaners	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery	61	--	--	13	--	10	13	--	--	18
Conveyors--powered	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Conveyors--belt	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Elevators	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manlifts	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jacks	21	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--
Jacks--hydraulic	10	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	80	6	--	26	35	11	--	--	--	--
Boring, drilling, planing, milling machinery	15	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drills--stationary	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grinding, polishing machinery	11	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--
Grinders, abraders	11	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary	47	--	--	20	27	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary, unspecified	16	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Table saws	25	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and business machinery	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Electronic computers and peripheral equipment	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Printers and plotters--computer	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Special process machinery	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	12
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	12
Food slicers	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Miscellaneous machinery	19	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--
Other machinery	15	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--
Machinery, n.e.c.	13	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--
Parts and materials	686	8	37	137	243	81	50	79	--	47
Parts and materials, unspecified	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building materials--solid elements	339	--	27	70	168	--	17	37	--	16
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	29	--	--	16	12	--	--	--	--	--
Concrete blocks, cinder blocks	28	--	--	16	12	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing	60	--	20	26	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing, unspecified	18	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Concrete or clay pipes and conduits	11	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal pipe, tubing	24	--	5	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials	138	--	--	15	91	--	17	--	--	--
Beams	42	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Plates, metal panels	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	65	--	--	11	35	--	11	--	--	--
Wood, lumber	100	--	--	11	63	--	--	17	--	--
Wood, lumber, unspecified	18	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	15	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Plywood, wood paneling; particle, chip, flake board	29	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Wood pieces, trim pieces, n.e.c.	26	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--
Wood, lumber, n.e.c.	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	143	6	8	58	48	--	--	--	--	11
Fasteners	100	--	--	58	28	--	--	--	--	9
Nails, brads, tacks	92	--	--	54	27	--	--	--	--	9
Ropes, ties	40	6	8	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Chains, n.e.c.	23	--	5	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Wire--nonelectrical	11	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	64	--	--	--	19	38	--	--	--	--
Electric parts	30	--	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--
Power lines, transformers, convertors	23	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts	34	--	--	--	19	10	--	--	--	--
Dies, molds, patterns	12	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Drums, pulleys, sheaves	17	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	115	--	--	--	--	33	25	36	--	19
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Tires, except bike	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	10
Wheels, tire rims	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engine parts and accessories	33	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Transmission	16	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--
Engine parts and accessories, n.e.c.	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trailers	26	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, n.e.c.	14	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	1,734	15	10	56	164	85	92	231	30	1,053
Animals and animal products	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41
Mammals, except humans	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41
Horses	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37
Food products--fresh or processed	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other food products--fresh or processed	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fats, oils	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic minerals	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic minerals, unspecified	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Rocks, crushed stone	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Person--injured or ill worker	877	--	--	43	128	69	88	209	20	312
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	873	--	--	43	127	69	88	208	20	312
Person--other than injured or ill worker	691	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	681
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	679	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	672
Person--other than injured or ill worker, n.e.c.	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	82	8	--	--	36	13	--	13	--	--
Flowers	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	71	--	--	--	36	12	--	13	--	--
Structures and surfaces	1,220	23	24	157	123	159	72	359	50	254

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,047	11	24	142	107	137	71	296	45	215
Floors	389	--	--	--	29	--	7	206	28	106
Floor, unspecified	181	--	--	--	15	--	--	131	--	24
Floor of building	203	--	--	--	14	--	--	74	26	82
Ground	371	11	15	113	57	67	39	43	--	23
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	63	--	--	11	--	26	--	--	--	--
Stairs, steps	51	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	10
Stairs, steps, unspecified	28	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--
Stairs, steps--outdoors	22	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Parking lots	157	--	--	13	16	8	23	18	11	69
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	13	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Ramps, runways, loading docks	13	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	162	12	--	14	16	12	--	63	--	40
Doors	84	--	--	--	--	12	--	35	--	28
Fences, fence panels	10	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gates	12	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roof	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roof trusses	14	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Walls	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	--	--
Structures	11	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Towers, poles	11	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	496	--	13	69	139	28	16	74	18	135
Handtools--nonpowered	317	--	9	34	98	7	12	36	18	99
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Knives	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Digging handtools--nonpowered	44	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	17	--
Shovels	38	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	17	--
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	78	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	42
Sledges	75	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	42
Turning handtools--nonpowered	108	--	--	16	49	--	--	--	--	39
Turning handtools--nonpowered, unspecified	16	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Wrenches	92	--	--	16	33	--	--	--	--	39
Other handtools--nonpowered	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered	50	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	13
Boring handtools--powered	21	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	11
Drills--powered	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Cutting handtools--powered	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--powered, unspecified	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--powered	8	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Hammers--powered	8	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--power not determined	23	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Boring handtools--power not determined	16	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Drills--power not determined	16	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	56	--	--	27	--	--	--	19	--	--
Ladders, unspecified	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders--movable	40	--	--	16	--	--	--	18	--	--
Movable ladders, unspecified	40	--	--	16	--	--	--	18	--	--
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	35	--	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	17
Health care and orthopedic equipment, n.e.c.	13	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Wheelchairs	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Vehicles	440	--	13	29	72	107	25	83	14	97
Highway vehicle, motorized	316	--	8	29	66	72	20	50	--	70
Highway vehicle, unspecified	35	--	--	15	--	--	--	13	--	--
Automobile	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	38
Truck	201	--	7	--	63	65	18	--	--	17
Truck, unspecified	12	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dump truck	10	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	30	--	--	--	--	10	--	14	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	110	--	--	--	46	49	13	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Van--passenger or light delivery	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--
All terrain vehicle (ATV)	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift, unspecified	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	73	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	27
Cart, dolly, handtruck	73	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	27
Rail vehicle	11	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--
Other sources	200	--	3	19	54	3	12	66	--	50
Apparel and textiles	34	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	15
Clothing and shoes	24	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Hats, caps	16	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Laundry	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame, smoke	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, books, magazines	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	17
Paper, books, magazines, unspecified	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17
Books, notebooks, magazines, catalogues	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--
Scrap, waste, debris	88	--	--	16	29	--	12	--	--	--
Chips, particles, splinters	87	--	--	16	29	--	12	--	--	--
Chips, particles, splinters, unspecified	9	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Dirt particles	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--
Metal chips, particles	44	--	--	16	9	--	8	--	--	--
Wood chips, sawdust	10	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Steam, vapors, liquids, n.e.c.	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Liquids	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Water	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	45	--	8	--	--	10	--	15	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2000

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	6,176	67	136	551	986	593	485	1,296	141	1,921
Contact with objects and equipment	1,548	15	59	283	401	130	107	283	18	253
Struck against object	470	--	20	74	109	38	31	96	8	94
Stepped on object	231	--	--	71	83	22	11	--	--	17
Struck against stationary object	227	--	7	--	26	17	20	72	--	77
Struck against moving object	13	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object	714	9	24	134	164	69	53	133	9	120
Struck by object, unspecified	24	--	5	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object	238	6	16	40	36	30	7	70	--	29
Struck by flying object	135	--	--	61	22	11	19	--	--	16
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle	36	--	--	--	18	11	--	--	--	--
Struck by discharged object or substance	65	--	--	52	--	--	--	--	--	9
Struck by flying object, n.e.c.	32	--	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	--
Struck by swinging or slipping object	265	--	--	28	72	23	25	51	--	60
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	68	--	--	--	--	13	--	33	--	13
Struck by slipping handheld object	194	--	--	--	66	10	22	17	--	47
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	33	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object, n.e.c.	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	256	6	11	38	94	16	14	41	--	36
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	142	--	7	33	61	--	--	20	--	15
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	30	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	77	6	--	--	23	14	7	--	--	21
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	68	--	--	--	23	--	--	13	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	66	--	--	--	22	--	--	13	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	39	--	--	12	11	7	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by other machine or equipment vibration	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	1,026	11	27	128	92	145	65	302	45	212
Fall to lower level	234	6	14	54	26	70	19	31	--	10
Fall down stairs or steps	44	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	12	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level, unspecified	9	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	67	--	--	34	9	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof	19	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof edge	18	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	52	--	8	--	--	29	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	34	6	--	--	7	10	7	--	--	--
Jump to lower level	68	--	--	--	21	--	--	13	--	--
Jump from scaffold, platform, loading dock	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	51	--	--	15	17	--	--	13	--	--
Fall on same level	724	--	13	53	45	69	44	258	41	200

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	721	--	10	53	45	69	44	258	41	200
Bodily reaction and exertion	3,169	31	44	122	455	254	297	607	54	1,305
Bodily reaction	580	--	--	31	68	43	42	178	11	202
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	140	--	--	--	17	10	--	69	--	25
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	206	--	--	--	13	--	24	36	7	113
Walking--without other incident	193	--	--	17	22	28	--	72	--	48
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	42	--	--	--	16	--	7	--	--	17
Overexertion	2,276	26	40	79	327	183	209	398	35	980
Overexertion, unspecified	10	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting	773	14	7	19	144	69	130	240	--	148
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	111	--	--	26	23	--	9	--	--	35
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or welding objects	1,364	11	21	34	159	102	70	143	29	797
Overexertion, n.e.c.	19	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion	308	--	--	12	59	27	46	31	9	123
Repetitive motion, unspecified	221	--	--	--	36	20	44	--	--	83
Repetitive use of tools	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	33	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	19
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	155	8	--	--	17	9	--	54	11	43
Contact with temperature extremes	58	--	--	--	7	--	--	30	--	12
Contact with hot objects or substances	58	--	--	--	7	--	--	30	--	12
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	91	8	--	--	10	--	--	--	8	28
Inhalation of substance	45	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	8	--
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	8	--
Inhalation in open or nonconfined space	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	42	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
Transportation accidents	177	--	--	--	21	44	12	36	12	39
Highway accident	133	--	--	--	18	21	11	36	--	37
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36
Moving in same direction	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	--	--
Moving in intersection	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, n.e.c.	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident	57	--	--	--	15	17	11	13	--	--
Noncollision accident, unspecified	15	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	18	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--
Ran off highway--no collision	24	--	--	--	--	11	--	13	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	35	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	12	--
Noncollision accident	34	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	12	--
Overtaken	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--
Noncollision accident, n.e.c.	19	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	77	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
Hitting, kicking, beating	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Assaults and violent acts by person(s), n.e.c.	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37
Nonclassifiable	23	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Appendix C

Tables showing the Percent Distribution of Days Away from Work in Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses occurring in Montana in 2000 by selected features

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 18—by Industry

TABLE 19—by Selected Worker Characteristics

TABLE 20—by Occupation

TABLE 21—by Nature of the Injury or Illness

TABLE 22—by Part of Body Affected

TABLE 23—by Source

TABLE 24—by Event or Exposure



Table 18. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and number of days away from work, 2000

Montana--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
			1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total		6,176	19.0	12.7	17.6	15.3	10.6	5.7	19.0	6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		67	17.9	31.3	27.6	20.9	--	--	2.2	3
Agricultural production ⁴	01-02	46	13.0	39.1	30.4	17.4	--	--	--	2
Mining⁵		136	6.6	7.9	8.6	9.1	5.7	6.9	55.2	43
Metal mining ⁵	10	38	13.2	10.5	7.9	10.5	5.3	2.6	50.0	23
Coal mining ⁵	12	19	10.5	5.3	5.3	10.5	5.3	10.5	52.6	50
Oil and gas extraction	13	60	1.7	4.5	6.2	9.0	4.5	9.0	65.2	49
Oil and gas field services	138	55	1.8	4.9	6.7	9.7	4.9	9.7	62.4	49
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁵	14	19	5.3	15.8	21.1	5.3	10.5	5.3	36.8	11
Construction		551	10.5	11.8	24.1	6.2	10.3	7.3	29.7	9
General building contractors	15	246	12.5	18.3	35.2	8.8	--	9.2	15.9	4
Residential building construction	152	183	12.3	14.1	39.9	8.9	--	12.4	12.4	4
Heavy construction, except building	16	100	4.0	9.8	--	8.9	6.1	4.9	66.3	65
Highway and street construction	161	12	--	7.7	--	--	--	23.1	69.2	90
Heavy construction, except highway	162	88	4.6	10.1	--	10.1	6.9	2.3	65.9	63
Special trade contractors	17	205	11.2	5.0	22.7	1.8	24.9	6.1	28.4	15
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	68	--	3.8	12.6	5.5	13.1	7.1	57.9	62
Manufacturing		986	21.7	10.4	21.9	16.4	12.0	4.4	13.3	5
Durable goods		877	22.4	10.6	21.5	16.5	11.4	4.4	13.2	5
Lumber and wood products	24	368	16.4	13.4	22.0	9.9	9.1	6.0	23.2	5
Logging	241	109	33.3	7.7	37.6	2.6	--	2.6	16.2	5
Sawmills and planing mills	242	171	8.6	12.9	17.8	12.9	15.3	7.7	24.8	10
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	73	37.5	13.7	9.3	25.4	3.2	1.6	9.3	2
Primary metal industries	33	23	4.3	21.7	13.0	4.3	17.4	21.7	17.4	16
Nondurable goods		108	15.8	8.3	25.4	15.3	16.6	4.9	13.8	6
Printing and publishing	27	35	13.0	6.7	27.2	3.7	18.4	15.1	15.9	8
Newspapers	271	22	20.5	10.6	24.5	--	29.1	5.3	9.9	5
Transportation and public utilities⁵		593	10.5	6.5	15.2	21.9	8.2	7.9	29.7	10
Railroad transportation ⁵	40	50	4.0	12.0	8.0	16.0	12.0	6.0	42.0	17
Trucking and warehousing	42	142	8.0	12.0	10.0	14.0	6.0	2.0	48.0	21
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	142	8.0	12.0	10.0	14.0	6.0	2.0	48.0	21
Communications	48	37	30.4	--	11.8	--	3.9	27.0	27.0	26
Wholesale and retail trade		1,781	27.2	14.2	12.2	16.5	9.7	6.8	13.4	4
Wholesale trade		485	21.2	10.5	16.0	22.6	8.2	5.2	16.4	6
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	181	35.1	17.4	15.2	3.9	9.4	5.4	13.5	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and number of days away from work, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
			1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	59	37.5	21.2	5.0	2.5	6.2	8.8	18.7	2
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	304	12.9	6.3	16.4	33.7	7.4	5.2	18.2	10
Groceries and related products	514	135	18.0	9.8	22.8	12.0	7.1	3.9	26.5	5
Retail trade		1,296	29.5	15.6	10.8	14.3	10.2	7.4	12.2	3
Building materials and garden supplies	52	78	11.6	7.3	25.1	30.3	9.9	6.7	9.2	7
Lumber and other building materials	521	51	11.5	2.3	23.1	44.5	2.3	4.7	11.5	7
Hardware stores	525	9	21.2	25.8	10.6	10.6	10.6	21.2	--	3
General merchandise stores	53	199	22.0	15.9	10.9	19.7	19.9	3.5	8.1	6
Department stores	531	183	22.0	16.7	10.6	18.9	20.4	3.8	7.6	7
Food stores	54	87	7.6	--	7.6	15.2	15.2	--	54.3	31
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	303	30.9	19.0	12.0	17.6	10.4	1.8	8.3	3
New and used car dealers	551	105	36.0	18.0	--	25.4	3.3	--	17.3	2
Gasoline service stations	554	132	29.0	18.7	21.1	18.5	8.5	2.5	1.6	3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	69	23.8	16.2	3.8	16.2	--	3.8	36.2	7
Eating and drinking places	58	424	37.1	20.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	18.0	6.0	2
Miscellaneous retail	59	127	42.4	5.5	21.5	11.8	11.8	--	6.9	3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		141	19.8	13.4	8.9	7.3	5.3	13.6	31.7	15
Real estate	65	58	17.2	17.8	9.8	7.3	9.8	--	38.0	10
Services		1,921	16.0	14.3	20.2	15.1	12.6	3.8	18.0	5
Hotels and other lodging places	70	217	6.9	8.0	29.1	2.3	4.6	4.6	44.4	20
Hotels and motels	701	217	6.9	8.0	29.1	2.3	4.6	4.6	44.4	20
Personal services	72	37	14.0	10.7	30.1	8.6	22.6	--	14.0	5
Miscellaneous repair services	76	31	4.2	4.2	8.0	32.4	23.4	23.4	4.2	17
Amusement and recreation services	79	44	5.2	39.4	16.7	21.7	5.8	2.6	8.5	3
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services	799	43	5.4	40.8	17.3	22.5	6.0	2.7	5.4	3
Health services	80	1,084	14.7	16.5	20.4	18.2	13.1	3.2	13.9	5
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	501	21.8	19.1	16.6	17.5	7.1	2.7	15.2	5
Hospitals	806	398	9.0	16.7	15.3	19.1	21.5	2.4	16.1	8
Educational services	82	19	8.3	--	8.3	24.9	26.5	--	32.0	12

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 19. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2000

Montana--private industry

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	6,176	19.0	12.7	17.6	15.3	10.6	5.7	19.0	6
Sex:									
Men	3,688	17.0	11.3	19.6	14.5	10.8	5.7	21.1	6
Women	2,437	22.5	14.7	14.8	16.6	10.2	5.8	15.5	5
Age:									
Under 14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	392	44.3	12.1	17.1	9.9	8.9	3.8	4.1	2
20 to 24	654	19.1	23.7	12.8	18.9	11.2	5.8	8.6	4
25 to 34	1,392	22.9	15.3	20.1	17.1	9.1	4.3	11.2	4
35 to 44	1,959	18.9	9.6	17.0	12.8	9.9	8.3	23.5	7
45 to 54	1,195	13.6	10.9	19.1	19.3	12.5	4.4	20.2	7
55 to 64	547	4.3	8.5	17.3	10.2	11.7	4.7	43.2	20
65 and over	33	--	14.7	3.2	28.4	28.1	--	25.6	11
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	223	18.6	10.8	19.8	18.2	11.7	9.4	11.5	6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	954	25.9	16.4	14.0	20.2	9.3	3.4	10.9	4
Service	1,693	21.7	14.6	16.5	13.4	11.1	7.3	15.3	5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	186	17.8	12.7	21.5	9.3	1.8	3.4	33.5	5
Precision production, craft, and repair	982	13.6	12.1	19.9	9.9	8.5	8.2	27.8	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,126	16.6	9.8	18.4	17.5	12.4	4.2	21.1	7
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	1,177	23.9	13.8	20.5	13.8	8.0	4.0	15.9	4
3 to 11 months	1,289	21.2	17.8	20.3	14.4	5.9	4.0	16.4	4
1 to 5 years	2,115	16.3	11.6	16.4	16.6	13.4	6.0	19.6	7
More than 5 years	1,316	16.0	9.5	15.3	11.6	13.0	9.1	25.4	10
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	5,707	19.2	13.1	17.2	15.1	10.7	5.9	18.8	6
Black, non-Hispanic	15	48.9	--	--	51.1	--	--	--	9
Hispanic	85	11.9	2.2	35.7	21.0	21.1	--	8.1	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	19	--	10.8	40.7	--	--	--	48.5	5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	208	16.8	9.2	27.4	23.2	5.6	3.8	14.0	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 2000

Montana--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	6,176	19.0	12.7	17.6	15.3	10.6	5.7	19.0	6
Managerial and professional specialty	223	18.6	10.8	19.8	18.2	11.7	9.4	11.5	6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	63	17.9	8.4	11.6	27.1	--	33.3	1.6	8
Financial managers	17	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	30
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	20	12.0	10.4	23.8	48.6	--	--	5.2	8
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	10	89.9	--	--	10.1	--	--	--	1
Professional specialty	160	18.8	11.8	23.1	14.7	16.3	--	15.3	4
Registered nurses	68	3.8	9.2	23.0	13.0	26.1	--	25.0	12
Therapists, n.e.c.	8	--	--	33.3	66.7	--	--	--	6
Teachers, n.e.c.	10	11.6	25.9	11.6	39.2	--	--	11.6	6
Social workers	28	18.6	36.0	36.0	9.3	--	--	--	2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	954	25.9	16.4	14.0	20.2	9.3	3.4	10.9	4
Technicians and related support	165	9.7	34.7	9.4	21.9	10.2	3.9	10.2	3
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	19	--	9.6	9.6	40.4	40.4	--	--	8
Licensed practical nurses	84	18.9	36.8	11.5	18.5	4.3	7.7	2.4	2
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	43	--	18.6	2.3	30.8	13.4	--	34.9	6
Surveying and mapping technicians	17	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Sales	521	27.1	13.4	10.6	23.6	10.0	3.1	12.2	5
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	133	25.3	9.4	13.4	20.9	10.7	4.6	15.6	6
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	8	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies	22	93.7	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	1
Sales workers, other commodities	56	19.9	--	8.4	--	44.3	1.6	25.8	20
Cashiers	273	23.5	20.0	8.6	33.4	3.8	3.2	7.4	5
Administrative support, including clerical	268	33.5	10.8	23.3	12.7	7.1	3.7	8.9	4
Supervisors, general office	30	94.4	--	--	5.6	--	--	--	1
Secretaries	17	33.2	50.7	--	--	--	--	16.1	2
Receptionists	56	1.8	--	81.8	6.2	10.2	--	--	5
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	13	24.8	--	24.8	--	41.6	--	8.9	16
Telephone operators	15	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	10	44.5	--	--	14.2	17.2	24.1	--	7
Stock and inventory clerks	21	--	25.1	6.9	4.8	5.6	20.6	37.0	28
Meter readers	12	17.4	--	--	82.6	--	--	--	10
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	14	75.0	12.5	--	12.5	--	--	--	1
General office clerks	22	7.4	16.6	--	41.6	--	--	34.5	7
Bank tellers	23	32.1	36.9	4.7	9.4	4.7	4.7	7.4	2
Data-entry keyers	9	29.1	--	--	19.1	10.1	21.6	20.1	12
Service	1,693	21.7	14.6	16.5	13.4	11.1	7.3	15.3	5
Protective service	68	--	5.8	49.0	--	--	--	45.2	5
Guards and police, exc. public service	63	--	2.2	48.9	--	--	--	48.9	5
Service, except protective and household	1,625	22.6	15.0	15.1	14.0	11.6	7.6	14.0	5
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	86	35.3	29.5	5.8	29.5	--	--	--	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Waiters and waitresses	78	2.7	2.7	8.7	8.4	2.7	32.7	41.9	21
Cooks	189	22.1	25.0	16.1	2.5	16.1	14.0	4.0	3
Kitchen workers, food preparation	12	82.5	8.8	8.8	--	--	--	--	1
Waiters/waitresses' assistants	8	--	--	21.8	21.8	--	15.3	41.1	30
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	191	58.9	9.1	6.0	8.4	9.9	--	7.7	1
Health aides, exc. nursing	178	19.4	15.8	23.9	16.7	11.8	5.2	7.1	3
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	638	18.2	15.1	15.9	18.0	12.7	3.6	16.5	6
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	9	--	72.1	--	--	--	27.9	--	2
Maids and housemen	102	9.3	12.7	28.5	15.8	13.2	9.4	11.0	5
Janitors and cleaners	122	5.0	5.7	12.7	5.1	17.9	21.8	31.7	26
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	9	13.5	--	13.5	72.9	--	--	--	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	186	17.8	12.7	21.5	9.3	1.8	3.4	33.5	5
Farm workers	55	--	--	21.9	10.9	--	--	67.2	112
Nursery workers	21	14.7	58.5	9.7	9.7	--	--	7.4	2
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	46	32.2	19.1	6.6	7.7	2.0	4.4	28.1	2
Timber cutting and logging occupations	50	15.3	5.6	41.1	5.6	4.8	5.6	21.9	5
Precision production, craft, and repair	982	13.6	12.1	19.9	9.9	8.5	8.2	27.8	7
Mechanics and repairers	430	11.5	13.5	17.7	4.8	13.3	6.5	32.6	12
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	13	60.5	--	--	--	10.7	28.8	--	1
Automobile mechanics	86	22.1	--	7.2	--	44.7	4.4	21.7	16
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	60	6.1	31.7	--	1.7	13.2	--	47.3	20
Small engine repairers	15	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	7
Automobile body and related repairers	19	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Heavy equipment mechanics	20	--	21.1	60.8	--	5.8	7.3	4.9	3
Farm equipment mechanics	17	21.6	56.8	--	--	--	--	21.6	2
Industrial machinery repairers	36	11.2	13.7	19.4	--	9.8	5.6	40.3	11
Household appliance and power tool repairers	8	--	--	66.1	--	--	33.9	--	5
Telephone installers and repairers	23	24.8	--	12.8	--	--	24.8	37.5	26
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	10	--	--	--	--	25.5	49.1	25.5	30
Millwrights	20	17.9	--	5.1	--	--	--	76.9	43
Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	85	2.7	--	43.3	2.7	2.7	--	48.4	17
Construction trades	420	13.8	9.9	23.9	13.0	5.2	11.8	22.5	6
Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers	9	--	56.9	--	--	11.4	--	31.8	2
Supervisors, n.e.c.	14	--	23.7	76.3	--	--	--	--	4
Carpenters	148	13.0	10.4	31.2	0.8	1.2	11.0	32.4	5
Electricians	34	45.5	--	--	13.9	4.1	26.1	10.4	9
Electrical power installers and repairers	82	14.9	--	1.3	33.3	12.3	24.7	13.5	13
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	32	--	8.0	25.7	3.5	19.5	--	43.4	20
Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices	20	--	--	--	81.4	5.7	--	12.9	6
Insulation workers	17	--	46.4	46.4	7.2	--	--	--	3
Sheetmetal duct installers	10	--	--	--	--	--	11.4	88.6	51
Construction trades, n.e.c.	23	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Extractive	33	9.2	--	14.4	8.2	3.1	8.2	56.8	86
Drillers, oil well	11	18.1	--	--	--	--	24.3	57.6	110

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Mining occupations, n.e.c.	21	4.9	--	18.0	13.1	4.9	--	59.2	43
Precision production	100	23.1	19.7	14.7	19.2	3.7	--	19.6	5
Supervisors, production occupations	22	16.5	--	9.0	74.5	--	--	--	6
Machinists	44	41.9	15.7	6.2	--	--	--	36.2	2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,126	16.6	9.8	18.4	17.5	12.4	4.2	21.1	7
Machine operators and tenders	284	16.9	7.9	13.4	20.0	15.7	6.2	19.8	10
Wood lathe, routing, and planing machine operators	11	9.6	--	35.1	--	35.1	20.2	--	11
Sawing machine operators	56	26.4	--	--	50.5	8.4	4.4	10.3	10
Printing press operators	8	15.1	--	41.6	16.9	--	26.5	--	5
Textile cutting machine operators	9	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Textile sewing machine operators	24	6.0	--	--	--	30.7	--	63.3	60
Pressing machine operators	8	--	--	49.7	--	50.3	--	--	15
Laundry and dry cleaning machine operators	24	21.6	16.6	8.3	26.8	--	--	26.8	6
Extruding and forming machine operators	12	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, exc. food	19	5.4	36.0	--	11.4	10.8	25.3	11.1	10
Crushing and grinding machine operators	14	7.4	32.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	--	38.2	6
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	34	--	21.8	14.8	--	31.3	3.0	29.0	15
Machine operators, not specified	39	15.4	--	6.2	39.2	8.7	8.1	22.3	10
Fabricators, assemblers, and handworking	247	27.3	12.1	20.6	26.4	8.3	1.5	3.9	5
Welders and cutters	114	36.9	5.3	9.5	35.9	7.4	1.0	3.9	5
Assemblers	121	20.9	17.8	28.1	20.1	9.9	2.1	1.2	5
Hand painting, coating, and decorating occupations	12	--	20.3	50.0	--	--	--	29.7	5
Production inspectors, testers, and weighers	26	--	--	37.2	34.0	14.4	14.4	--	9
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	14	--	--	65.5	34.5	--	--	--	4
Graders and sorters, exc. agricultural	11	--	--	--	33.3	33.3	33.3	--	11
Transportation and material moving	647	12.1	7.6	18.0	17.2	8.9	2.9	33.4	10
Truck drivers	423	10.8	4.8	20.6	20.2	9.5	1.9	32.3	10
Driver-sales workers	63	20.1	2.6	28.1	6.1	3.2	8.9	31.0	5
Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c.	25	--	37.8	31.1	15.5	15.5	--	--	3
Locomotive operating occupations	8	--	--	--	12.5	25.0	12.5	50.0	24
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators	12	--	8.3	8.3	8.3	16.7	16.7	41.7	23
Operating engineers	11	--	--	--	--	18.3	--	81.7	63
Hoist and winch operators	21	70.0	--	--	12.7	--	--	17.4	1
Excavating and loading machine operators	13	7.7	7.6	--	52.9	8.8	7.7	15.3	9
Grader, dozer, and scraper operators	14	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	50.0	2
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	29	6.9	13.0	3.4	3.4	--	3.4	69.8	38
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators	8	13.0	--	--	13.0	60.9	--	13.0	19
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	923	17.3	11.5	19.1	14.1	14.8	5.1	18.1	6
Helpers, extractive occupations	8	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	66.7	40
Construction laborers	212	8.1	14.8	24.1	3.1	21.3	4.1	24.5	10
Production helpers	9	--	15.7	43.2	--	--	29.3	11.7	3
Stock handlers and baggers	49	28.4	--	--	43.9	13.6	--	14.2	9
Machine feeders and offbearers	31	--	11.9	35.6	--	11.9	10.2	30.5	11

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	125	9.8	11.9	26.2	19.0	19.0	10.9	3.1	6
Garage and service station related occupations	37	52.7	6.3	12.6	--	14.2	--	14.2	1
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	19	18.0	17.3	--	64.7	--	--	--	6
Hand packers and packagers	12	--	10.1	--	--	10.4	--	79.5	81
Laborers, nonconstruction	417	22.3	10.7	17.5	15.6	11.5	4.5	17.9	5
Nonclassifiable	12	--	43.6	31.6	--	--	--	24.8	3

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 21. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2000

Montana--private industry

Nature	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	6,176	19.0	12.7	17.6	15.3	10.6	5.7	19.0	6
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	5,745	19.8	12.7	17.8	15.4	10.2	5.6	18.5	5
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	496	7.8	8.8	11.9	16.1	9.6	11.3	34.6	16
Dislocations	48	9.1	40.7	25.7	4.3	4.1	7.9	8.2	3
Fractures	448	7.6	5.4	10.5	17.3	10.2	11.6	37.4	20
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	3,516	16.6	11.8	16.7	17.8	10.5	6.1	20.4	7
Sprains, strains, tears	3,516	16.6	11.8	16.7	17.8	10.5	6.1	20.4	7
Open wounds	434	23.6	16.7	19.9	8.1	24.1	1.9	5.6	4
Amputations	19	--	--	5.5	--	81.0	6.3	7.2	20
Amputations, fingertip	18	--	--	--	--	85.7	6.7	7.6	20
Cuts, lacerations	247	32.9	23.7	18.9	13.7	6.0	2.3	2.6	2
Punctures, except bites	168	12.4	8.3	23.1	0.9	44.6	0.9	9.8	11
Surface wounds and bruises	541	47.1	15.0	22.1	6.6	3.4	1.4	4.4	2
Abrasions, scratches	29	34.0	50.4	7.0	--	8.6	--	--	2
Bruises, contusions	463	46.7	13.8	21.8	7.7	3.4	1.4	5.1	2
Foreign bodies (superficial splinters, chips)	48	58.8	5.1	33.7	--	--	2.4	--	1
Burns	84	17.4	10.4	53.7	2.8	6.1	--	9.5	3
Chemical burns	23	54.8	--	26.4	10.1	8.7	--	--	1
Heat burns, scalds	58	3.6	15.1	67.4	--	5.4	--	8.5	3
Intracranial injuries	103	32.5	8.4	15.1	8.6	6.7	15.8	12.8	4
Concussions	73	45.6	11.8	21.2	12.0	9.4	--	--	2
Multiple intracranial injuries	16	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	27
Intracranial injuries, n.e.c.	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	322
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	73	14.4	42.5	6.2	8.5	3.9	9.5	15.0	2
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	43	12.9	64.4	5.8	2.7	--	--	14.1	2
Sprains and bruises	12	12.7	20.4	9.0	34.1	23.8	--	--	7
Fractures and other injuries	13	26.2	--	--	--	--	44.6	29.2	27
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	497	20.2	13.6	21.1	17.9	5.5	2.8	18.9	5
Other poisonings and toxic effects	11	--	70.2	7.9	--	--	--	21.9	2
Other poisonings and toxic effects, n.e.c.	11	--	76.2	--	--	--	--	23.8	2
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	485	20.7	12.3	21.4	18.3	5.6	2.9	18.8	5
Crushing injuries	75	36.7	11.0	25.3	6.0	9.2	11.8	--	3
Back pain, hurt back	86	--	25.9	51.8	4.0	7.7	1.4	9.1	5
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	323	22.6	9.1	12.5	24.5	4.3	1.3	25.9	8
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	344	6.8	10.3	17.6	13.8	15.3	9.1	27.1	11
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	123	5.4	2.7	29.3	6.8	20.0	11.2	24.6	16
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	122	5.4	1.7	29.6	6.9	20.2	11.3	24.9	16
Carpal tunnel syndrome	122	5.4	1.7	29.6	6.9	20.2	11.3	24.9	16
Digestive system diseases and disorders	107	10.5	6.9	14.8	21.6	14.5	10.9	20.9	10
Hernia	107	10.5	6.9	14.8	21.6	14.5	10.9	20.9	10
Hernia, unspecified	107	10.5	6.9	14.8	21.6	14.5	10.9	20.9	10
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	84	6.5	17.6	10.3	13.6	3.6	6.8	41.5	15
Rheumatism, except the back	79	6.9	18.7	11.0	14.5	2.5	7.2	39.1	8
Bursitis	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	51
Tendonitis	68	8.0	21.7	12.7	16.8	2.9	6.2	31.6	7
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	19	--	50.7	--	--	49.3	--	--	2
Dermatitis	19	--	50.7	--	--	49.3	--	--	2
Allergic dermatitis	19	--	50.7	--	--	49.3	--	--	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Nature	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	39	26.4	34.0	5.1	6.5	10.2	--	17.7	2
Symptoms	39	26.4	34.0	5.1	6.5	10.2	--	17.7	2
General symptoms	26	13.3	40.2	7.6	9.7	15.2	--	14.0	2
Non-specified allergic reaction	9	--	45.5	--	12.3	--	--	42.2	6
General symptoms, n.e.c.	8	--	29.4	23.6	--	46.9	--	--	3
Multiple symptoms	10	66.4	16.6	--	--	--	--	17.0	1
Multiple diseases, conditions, and disorders	24	7.6	11.9	5.0	--	46.9	--	28.7	20
Nonclassifiable	24	4.4	12.4	--	58.5	4.1	--	20.6	7

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 22. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2000

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	6,176	19.0	12.7	17.6	15.3	10.6	5.7	19.0	6
Head	289	44.3	12.6	15.8	6.5	6.3	6.9	7.6	2
Head, unspecified	41	50.4	--	13.7	8.5	16.9	3.6	6.9	1
Cranial region, including skull	103	32.5	8.4	15.1	8.6	6.7	15.8	12.8	4
Brain	103	32.5	8.4	15.1	8.6	6.7	15.8	12.8	4
Face	140	51.1	19.9	16.6	3.4	3.2	1.6	4.2	1
Forehead	17	94.0	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	1
Eye(s)	97	51.2	18.9	20.3	3.9	4.6	1.2	--	1
Neck, Including Throat	171	3.9	7.8	13.7	13.6	8.3	17.5	35.1	26
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	171	3.9	7.8	13.7	13.6	8.3	17.5	35.1	26
Trunk	2,711	20.8	10.1	19.6	17.7	10.7	3.8	17.4	5
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	514	32.1	9.9	8.0	17.8	3.7	4.2	24.4	6
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	163	41.3	6.2	24.1	12.9	1.6	6.2	7.7	3
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	158	42.8	6.4	25.0	13.4	1.6	6.4	4.4	3
Back, including spine, spinal cord	1,858	16.7	10.9	22.7	17.7	13.0	2.7	16.3	5
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	1,166	17.1	9.1	21.4	22.1	10.8	1.7	17.8	6
Lumbar region	621	16.4	12.4	27.5	10.0	15.2	4.1	14.3	4
Thoracic region	64	13.1	22.9	3.1	13.4	30.5	9.4	7.6	8
Abdomen	116	9.7	7.2	13.6	19.9	16.4	10.1	23.1	10
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	8	--	--	--	--	43.8	--	56.2	54
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	107	10.5	6.9	14.8	21.6	14.5	10.9	20.9	10
Pelvic region	59	16.5	4.4	20.8	27.0	12.0	14.7	4.5	8
Hip(s)	45	18.7	--	21.5	23.3	11.3	19.3	5.9	8
Upper extremities	1,189	16.8	13.6	15.7	17.2	13.4	4.8	18.4	7
Arm(s)	234	20.0	8.5	14.3	19.7	11.5	6.7	19.2	7
Arm(s), unspecified	71	24.7	9.9	18.5	26.7	13.5	5.2	1.5	5
Upper arm(s)	14	--	--	--	7.8	--	36.4	55.7	81
Elbow(s)	86	11.6	14.8	14.2	24.2	5.7	6.1	23.3	7
Forearm(s)	61	31.5	--	13.3	8.6	20.3	2.9	23.3	9
Wrist(s)	431	8.6	9.7	14.8	18.5	14.7	4.9	28.8	10
Hand(s), except finger(s)	108	37.6	15.7	10.2	4.4	17.5	6.5	8.1	2
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	332	20.7	22.5	19.0	10.2	15.1	3.2	9.3	4
Multiple upper extremities locations	84	7.3	10.5	18.6	48.1	--	3.7	11.8	6
Hand(s) and finger(s)	8	--	--	73.2	--	--	13.4	13.4	5
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	23	27.0	10.9	29.6	23.6	--	--	8.9	3
Hand(s) and arm(s)	8	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	6
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	45	--	13.9	7.3	59.0	--	4.7	15.1	9
Lower extremities	1,344	15.8	17.0	16.8	11.9	8.8	10.3	19.5	6
Leg(s)	826	13.9	17.4	16.6	11.9	12.1	11.1	17.0	6
Leg(s), unspecified	161	6.5	25.0	26.8	2.5	32.9	3.3	3.1	3
Thigh(s)	57	25.2	4.5	22.4	--	--	44.8	3.1	5
Knee(s)	556	14.8	14.0	13.8	15.7	8.5	10.2	23.0	7
Lower leg(s)	52	14.6	45.1	7.6	13.4	--	7.7	11.7	2
Ankle(s)	267	23.7	20.4	16.9	7.7	4.4	11.9	15.0	3
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	150	20.8	9.3	23.2	16.3	1.6	1.6	27.2	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Part of body	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	141	22.2	9.3	23.1	17.4	0.8	1.7	25.5	4
Toe(s), toenail(s)	48	6.8	25.8	17.0	21.2	--	23.3	5.9	10
Multiple lower extremities locations	46	--	6.8	--	--	10.0	2.6	80.6	50
Foot(feet) and ankle(s)	18	--	--	--	--	--	6.8	93.2	50
Multiple lower extremities locations, n.e.c.	26	--	--	--	--	18.1	--	81.9	40
Body Systems	50	20.7	35.7	--	24.8	--	--	18.9	2
Multiple Body Parts	414	13.1	12.3	18.3	10.6	12.6	1.2	31.8	9
Nonclassifiable	9	12.6	11.7	--	52.3	11.7	--	11.7	6

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2000

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	6,176	19.0	12.7	17.6	15.3	10.6	5.7	19.0	6
Chemicals and chemical products	76	31.3	19.2	8.0	15.1	16.5	--	10.0	2
Chemicals and chemical products, unspecified	14	46.9	39.2	--	--	13.9	--	--	2
Alkalies	14	--	48.8	26.5	16.5	8.2	--	--	4
Calcium hydroxides, calcium oxides	13	--	52.6	28.5	10.2	8.8	--	--	2
Cement, mortar mix--dry	8	--	85.7	--	--	14.3	--	--	2
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes	9	--	11.6	--	17.0	--	--	71.5	33
Chemical products--general	23	54.9	--	4.2	--	40.8	--	--	1
Adhesives, glues, n.e.c.	9	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	20
Other chemicals	9	--	12.2	--	87.8	--	--	--	7
Oxygen and oxygen compounds, n.e.c.	9	--	12.2	--	87.8	--	--	--	7
Carbon monoxide	8	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	7
Containers	785	16.3	8.4	22.8	18.5	12.5	7.7	13.7	6
Containers--nonpressurized	664	13.4	8.8	22.0	19.9	14.6	8.3	13.0	7
Containers--nonpressurized, unspecified	59	11.2	5.0	9.8	8.4	12.8	5.5	47.3	26
Bags, sacks, totes	69	8.3	1.6	22.4	16.8	13.2	12.4	25.4	11
Barrels, kegs, drums	19	18.8	5.3	33.3	42.6	--	--	--	5
Bottles, jugs, flasks	11	38.8	14.7	46.4	--	--	--	--	2
Boxes, crates, cartons	404	13.3	11.1	18.1	22.5	16.0	9.6	9.4	7
Buckets, baskets, pails	25	27.1	24.2	34.2	--	--	14.5	--	2
Cans	59	3.0	--	49.1	17.2	27.1	--	3.6	3
Tanks, bins, vats	11	50.9	9.1	--	40.0	--	--	--	1
Containers--pressurized	57	58.3	6.5	10.4	2.0	--	7.9	15.0	1
Hoses	45	72.6	--	10.6	2.5	--	--	14.2	1
Containers--variable restraint	31	--	11.8	68.9	11.1	3.8	--	4.4	4
Reels, rolls	26	--	14.3	72.2	8.3	--	--	5.3	4
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	33
Skids, pallets	24	24.6	--	24.6	35.0	--	4.2	11.6	6
Furniture and fixtures	185	22.6	9.3	21.2	24.2	1.2	3.3	18.3	5
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	23	12.9	30.5	8.9	9.1	--	--	38.6	3
Cabinets, cases--display, storage	11	11.0	--	9.5	--	--	--	79.5	38
Shelving	8	22.4	77.6	--	--	--	--	--	2
Floor, wall, window coverings	39	--	--	25.0	71.9	3.1	--	--	8
Floor coverings, nonstructural	31	--	--	6.5	89.6	3.9	--	--	8
Wall coverings	8	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Furniture	104	37.2	6.1	23.3	12.4	1.0	5.9	14.1	4
Beds, bedding, mattresses	59	42.4	--	31.2	8.5	--	1.8	16.1	4
Chairs	8	43.8	--	25.1	--	--	31.1	--	4
Sofas	10	26.2	21.4	26.2	--	--	--	26.3	3
Furniture, n.e.c.	10	33.7	--	--	66.3	--	--	--	9
Other fixtures	11	--	32.6	17.9	--	--	--	49.6	3
Plumbing fixtures	11	--	32.6	17.9	--	--	--	49.6	3
Machinery	308	16.4	10.9	17.2	13.3	11.0	8.9	22.4	6
Agricultural and garden machinery	17	22.1	--	--	--	--	--	77.9	66
Mowing machinery	17	22.1	--	--	--	--	--	77.9	66
Mowing machinery, unspecified	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	66
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	21	4.7	4.7	14.1	4.7	19.7	12.6	39.5	30
Mining and drilling machinery	15	6.6	6.6	19.8	6.6	6.6	17.7	36.0	30

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Mining and drilling machinery, unspecified	8	12.5	12.5	37.5	12.5	12.5	--	12.5	3
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	46	35.2	5.1	6.5	5.7	13.7	10.8	23.0	10
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	16	42.4	--	--	16.1	10.9	30.6	--	10
Air conditioning units	12	58.1	--	--	--	--	41.9	--	1
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances	9	19.0	--	32.2	--	48.7	--	--	4
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	18	27.8	13.1	--	--	--	--	59.2	114
Clothes dryers	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	114
Vacuum cleaners	8	59.7	28.1	--	--	--	--	12.2	1
Material handling machinery	61	9.9	10.4	21.1	3.5	22.6	12.5	19.9	12
Conveyors--powered	15	--	6.7	--	--	93.3	--	--	12
Conveyors--belt	15	--	6.7	--	--	93.3	--	--	12
Elevators	17	6.8	15.5	15.9	--	--	45.4	16.3	30
Manlifts	16	--	16.6	17.1	--	--	48.8	17.5	30
Jacks	21	4.9	13.3	49.5	4.9	--	--	27.4	3
Jacks--hydraulic	10	--	--	72.8	--	--	--	27.2	3
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	80	12.8	12.6	24.4	26.3	--	3.1	20.8	6
Boring, drilling, planing, milling machinery	15	31.3	40.3	--	--	--	--	28.3	2
Grinding, polishing machinery	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	122
Grinders, abraders	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	122
Sawing machinery--stationary	47	6.9	2.9	42.2	40.4	--	5.3	2.3	5
Sawing machinery--stationary, unspecified	16	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	5
Table saws	25	13.2	--	--	76.7	--	10.2	--	6
Office and business machinery	22	23.2	--	--	33.9	42.9	--	--	8
Electronic computers and peripheral equipment	22	23.2	--	--	33.9	42.9	--	--	8
Printers and plotters--computer	15	--	--	--	50.0	50.0	--	--	8
Special process machinery	36	19.3	34.6	11.5	7.5	--	8.6	18.5	2
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	26	26.7	47.8	--	--	--	--	25.5	2
Food slicers	19	35.8	64.2	--	--	--	--	--	2
Miscellaneous machinery	19	6.1	--	38.9	20.9	--	34.1	--	10
Other machinery	15	7.7	--	49.2	--	--	43.1	--	5
Machinery, n.e.c.	13	--	--	49.1	--	--	50.9	--	27
Parts and materials	686	16.2	9.1	18.5	12.9	17.5	5.4	20.5	9
Parts and materials, unspecified	14	33.6	--	10.7	30.1	--	--	25.6	8
Building materials--solid elements	339	18.3	9.5	17.0	15.8	12.2	4.2	23.0	6
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	29	--	55.8	--	40.3	--	3.9	--	2
Concrete blocks, cinder blocks	28	--	58.1	--	41.9	--	--	--	2
Pipes, ducts, tubing	60	30.9	--	7.8	4.5	15.8	10.3	30.8	17
Pipes, ducts, tubing, unspecified	18	--	--	19.9	--	--	--	80.1	49
Concrete or clay pipes and conduits	11	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Metal pipe, tubing	24	31.9	--	4.3	11.2	10.8	25.9	15.9	20
Structural metal materials	138	24.0	1.8	20.4	17.5	17.2	2.1	16.9	6
Beams	42	45.3	--	8.7	6.0	37.8	2.3	--	4
Plates, metal panels	9	73.6	26.4	--	--	--	--	--	1
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	65	--	--	28.7	33.2	6.2	1.5	30.3	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Wood, lumber	100	9.0	12.2	24.8	15.0	4.7	--	34.3	7
Wood, lumber, unspecified	18	26.5	--	14.1	--	5.7	--	53.7	36
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	15	--	--	49.1	26.4	--	--	24.5	7
Plywood, wood paneling; particle, chip, flake board	29	14.9	16.6	16.9	12.5	--	--	39.1	9
Wood pieces, trim pieces, n.e.c.	26	--	28.4	39.3	18.1	14.2	--	--	5
Wood, lumber, n.e.c.	13	--	--	--	21.9	--	--	78.1	80
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	143	4.6	4.0	30.6	0.7	39.9	1.7	18.4	15
Fasteners	100	6.5	3.1	31.3	--	54.4	1.5	3.2	11
Nails, brads, tacks	92	3.0	3.4	32.5	--	56.0	1.6	3.5	15
Ropes, ties	40	--	6.6	25.0	2.5	6.2	2.5	57.3	38
Chains, n.e.c.	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	38
Wire--nonelectrical	11	--	23.7	54.0	--	22.3	--	--	4
Machine, tool, and electric parts	64	37.1	12.9	--	7.3	3.1	17.5	22.1	2
Electric parts	30	34.2	7.6	--	3.5	6.8	--	47.9	18
Power lines, transformers, convertors	23	45.0	10.0	--	--	--	--	45.0	2
Machine and appliance parts	34	37.8	18.0	--	10.9	--	33.4	--	2
Dies, molds, patterns	12	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Drums, pulleys, sheaves	17	5.8	13.8	--	21.3	--	59.2	--	22
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	115	12.4	14.0	13.9	18.0	17.1	8.3	16.5	10
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	38	--	4.2	19.0	--	45.2	11.4	20.2	15
Tires, except bike	31	--	5.3	23.8	--	56.6	14.3	--	15
Wheels, tire rims	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	152
Engine parts and accessories	33	34.9	17.1	6.9	4.1	--	6.9	30.1	2
Transmission	16	--	--	14.4	8.5	--	14.4	62.6	39
Engine parts and accessories, n.e.c.	13	58.1	41.9	--	--	--	--	--	1
Trailers	26	10.8	33.8	9.5	29.9	--	10.8	5.1	4
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, n.e.c.	14	--	--	--	83.5	16.5	--	--	10
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	1,734	16.9	16.0	15.5	16.1	9.3	7.1	19.2	6
Animals and animal products	45	--	9.9	2.0	6.7	--	--	81.5	112
Mammals, except humans	44	--	10.1	--	6.8	--	--	83.1	112
Horses	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	112
Food products--fresh or processed	12	9.3	52.3	18.4	20.0	--	--	--	2
Other food products--fresh or processed	9	11.6	65.4	22.9	--	--	--	--	2
Fats, oils	9	11.6	65.4	22.9	--	--	--	--	2
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	21	4.9	12.5	15.7	--	54.6	7.6	4.9	15
Rocks, crushed stone	21	4.9	12.5	15.7	--	54.6	7.6	4.9	15
Person--injured or ill worker	877	13.8	13.7	14.5	17.4	9.2	10.2	21.2	9
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	873	13.8	13.3	14.6	17.5	9.2	10.3	21.3	9
Person--other than injured or ill worker	691	20.3	19.2	15.9	17.5	9.8	4.1	13.3	4
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	679	19.7	19.5	15.5	17.6	10.0	4.2	13.5	4
Person--other than injured or ill worker, n.e.c.	8	47.3	--	32.8	19.9	--	--	--	5
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	82	34.4	14.9	29.8	--	--	3.4	17.5	3
Trees, logs	71	39.6	2.1	34.3	--	--	3.9	20.1	5
Structures and surfaces	1,220	24.9	15.2	16.0	13.1	8.9	6.0	15.8	5
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,047	26.0	11.2	16.0	13.8	8.8	6.9	17.1	5
Floors	389	37.1	10.2	11.1	12.1	11.9	6.9	10.6	3
Floor, unspecified	181	59.2	4.9	9.1	13.8	7.8	1.7	3.4	1
Floor of building	203	18.4	15.2	12.8	10.9	15.1	11.7	15.8	7
Ground	371	13.8	11.8	17.8	16.1	6.6	7.0	26.9	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	63	31.7	13.6	--	17.9	7.9	5.1	23.8	9
Stairs, steps	51	19.2	9.2	7.6	21.3	7.6	19.9	15.3	8
Stairs, steps, unspecified	28	21.2	12.6	13.9	33.5	13.9	--	4.9	6
Stairs, steps--outdoors	22	17.7	--	--	6.8	--	46.1	29.3	21
Parking lots	157	30.2	13.1	26.8	10.2	8.2	3.5	7.9	5
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	13	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Ramps, runways, loading docks	13	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Other structural elements	162	19.4	42.0	16.6	9.0	3.5	0.7	8.9	2
Doors	84	9.0	60.7	16.4	1.2	6.7	1.4	4.6	2
Fences, fence panels	10	--	41.2	58.8	--	--	--	--	4
Gates	12	49.3	--	--	50.7	--	--	--	6
Roof	11	--	--	--	23.3	--	--	76.7	33
Roof trusses	14	--	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	2
Walls	27	65.5	17.0	--	17.5	--	--	--	1
Structures	11	--	--	--	8.1	91.9	--	--	13
Towers, poles	11	--	--	--	8.1	91.9	--	--	13
Tools, instruments, and equipment	496	23.0	12.1	18.9	10.3	7.7	3.5	24.5	4
Handtools--nonpowered	317	27.1	13.1	18.0	8.2	3.0	3.4	27.2	4
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	38	31.0	13.0	20.0	15.4	--	8.4	12.3	5
Knives	33	36.6	15.3	23.7	18.2	--	--	6.2	2
Digging handtools--nonpowered	44	6.8	34.1	9.0	4.6	2.4	5.8	37.4	6
Shovels	38	4.0	33.0	10.6	5.4	2.8	--	44.2	6
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	78	12.1	22.6	50.6	1.3	6.2	--	7.2	4
Sledges	75	12.6	23.5	52.6	--	6.5	--	4.9	4
Turning handtools--nonpowered	108	29.7	1.6	--	14.7	3.3	2.3	48.4	23
Turning handtools--nonpowered, unspecified	16	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	10
Wrenches	92	34.8	1.9	--	--	3.9	2.7	56.7	37
Other handtools--nonpowered	41	72.6	2.5	11.0	2.5	--	--	11.5	1
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	33	86.5	--	13.5	--	--	--	--	1
Handtools--powered	50	33.3	15.1	26.6	4.3	4.7	7.3	8.7	4
Boring handtools--powered	21	15.1	18.4	44.0	5.4	--	17.1	--	4
Drills--powered	13	--	29.5	70.5	--	--	--	--	4
Cutting handtools--powered	15	52.5	--	26.9	6.8	--	--	13.8	1
Cutting handtools--powered, unspecified	9	88.5	--	--	11.5	--	--	--	1
Striking and nailing handtools--powered	8	41.3	--	--	--	29.4	--	29.4	14
Hammers--powered	8	41.3	--	--	--	29.4	--	29.4	14
Handtools--power not determined	23	10.2	--	--	16.0	69.5	--	4.3	12
Boring handtools--power not determined	16	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	12
Drills--power not determined	16	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	12
Ladders	56	--	8.8	13.6	6.3	16.5	1.8	53.1	34
Ladders, unspecified	11	--	--	69.6	10.8	--	--	19.6	4
Ladders--movable	40	--	9.9	--	5.9	23.4	--	60.8	50
Movable ladders, unspecified	40	--	9.9	--	5.9	23.4	--	60.8	50
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	35	--	14.6	39.6	37.6	3.1	5.1	--	3
Health care and orthopedic equipment, n.e.c.	13	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	6
Wheelchairs	15	--	--	92.8	--	7.2	--	--	3
Vehicles	440	13.3	7.5	15.5	21.5	11.9	1.1	29.2	9
Highway vehicle, motorized	316	17.8	2.7	18.9	17.8	13.5	--	29.3	7
Highway vehicle, unspecified	35	19.2	--	80.8	--	--	--	--	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Automobile	61	23.1	4.9	10.8	3.3	11.8	--	46.1	20
Truck	201	17.7	1.8	12.2	26.2	10.1	--	32.1	7
Truck, unspecified	12	8.7	--	8.7	8.7	--	--	74.0	103
Dump truck	10	33.3	--	--	33.3	--	--	33.3	8
Pickup truck	30	36.0	--	6.7	33.9	11.7	--	11.8	10
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	110	14.3	0.9	17.0	14.4	15.2	--	38.1	19
Truck, n.e.c.	32	10.5	3.1	--	64.6	--	--	21.8	7
Van--passenger or light delivery	17	--	--	--	10.5	89.5	--	--	20
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	15	--	17.8	--	--	--	--	82.2	61
All terrain vehicle (ATV)	15	--	17.8	--	--	--	--	82.2	61
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	22	--	36.7	10.7	14.0	--	17.0	21.7	6
Forklift	18	--	44.2	12.9	16.8	--	20.4	5.7	3
Forklift, unspecified	8	--	13.2	--	39.2	--	47.6	--	9
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	73	--	14.8	8.5	48.3	11.9	--	16.5	10
Cart, dolly, handtruck	73	--	14.8	8.5	48.3	11.9	--	16.5	10
Rail vehicle	11	9.1	27.3	--	--	9.1	9.1	45.5	27
Other sources	200	22.9	15.6	27.3	9.5	12.2	0.6	11.9	4
Apparel and textiles	34	17.5	--	8.3	50.0	--	--	24.2	6
Clothing and shoes	24	--	--	11.6	70.1	--	--	18.4	6
Hats, caps	16	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	6
Laundry	8	74.6	--	--	--	--	--	25.4	1
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	29	--	--	93.1	6.9	--	--	--	3
Fire, flame, smoke	27	--	--	92.7	7.3	--	--	--	3
Fire, flame	25	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Paper, books, magazines	35	44.4	3.4	--	--	41.8	--	10.5	13
Paper, books, magazines, unspecified	17	90.7	--	--	--	--	--	9.3	1
Books, notebooks, magazines, catalogues	13	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	20
Scrap, waste, debris	88	27.8	30.1	24.0	--	11.2	1.3	5.6	2
Chips, particles, splinters	87	28.1	30.4	24.3	--	10.1	1.3	5.7	2
Chips, particles, splinters, unspecified	9	58.3	28.5	--	--	--	13.2	--	1
Dirt particles	18	88.7	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	1
Metal chips, particles	44	8.5	42.0	37.3	--	5.7	--	6.5	2
Wood chips, sawdust	10	--	36.7	--	--	63.3	--	--	11
Steam, vapors, liquids, n.e.c.	12	--	28.6	30.4	--	--	--	40.9	4
Liquids	12	--	28.6	30.4	--	--	--	40.9	4
Water	12	--	28.6	30.4	--	--	--	40.9	4
Nonclassifiable	45	11.2	4.4	6.8	29.1	4.4	8.0	35.9	8

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2000

Montana--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	6,176	19.0	12.7	17.6	15.3	10.6	5.7	19.0	6
Contact with objects and equipment	1,548	22.2	16.7	21.3	12.6	11.5	4.2	11.5	4
Struck against object	470	25.5	14.4	25.9	11.5	9.7	3.2	9.8	3
Stepped on object	231	22.3	9.9	35.4	12.9	5.9	6.1	7.6	3
Struck against stationary object	227	29.3	18.6	16.4	10.4	13.7	0.5	11.2	3
Struck against moving object	13	15.4	23.1	23.1	7.7	7.7	--	23.1	3
Struck by object	714	18.3	21.4	19.5	10.3	15.3	3.5	11.7	4
Struck by object, unspecified	24	--	12.5	79.2	4.2	--	--	4.2	5
Struck by falling object	238	15.3	25.0	12.8	16.1	10.3	4.9	15.6	5
Struck by flying object	135	19.7	6.4	6.8	3.4	50.1	--	13.6	12
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle	36	--	6.6	17.7	--	44.1	--	31.6	12
Struck by discharged object or substance	65	10.0	5.4	--	--	79.6	--	5.0	15
Struck by flying object, n.e.c.	32	63.1	8.6	8.8	14.6	--	--	4.9	1
Struck by swinging or slipping object	265	21.9	30.1	26.1	9.8	3.8	1.2	7.2	2
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	68	6.4	48.9	17.6	24.0	--	--	3.1	2
Struck by slipping handheld object	194	26.1	24.0	29.5	4.9	5.2	1.7	8.7	2
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	33	8.6	--	28.0	6.5	3.3	27.5	26.1	21
Struck by object, n.e.c.	20	33.2	10.3	11.9	8.1	30.7	5.9	--	3
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	256	23.8	8.5	16.3	22.9	6.7	9.1	12.7	6
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	8	24.5	--	18.3	45.0	--	12.3	--	8
Caught in running equipment or machinery	142	23.3	4.4	13.1	18.7	12.1	10.3	18.3	6
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	30	48.6	23.4	28.0	--	--	--	--	2
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	77	15.3	11.3	17.6	37.1	--	9.9	8.7	6
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	68	46.9	19.9	23.8	--	6.2	1.7	1.5	2
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	66	48.9	20.7	24.8	--	3.8	1.8	--	2
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	39	2.6	6.9	26.9	19.0	6.1	--	38.5	9
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	28	3.6	9.6	37.6	22.9	--	--	26.2	3
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by other machine or equipment vibration	9	--	--	--	--	26.3	--	73.7	55
Falls	1,026	25.1	10.8	13.2	14.6	8.5	7.1	20.7	6
Fall to lower level	234	7.5	11.7	10.1	8.9	9.1	15.3	37.4	21
Fall down stairs or steps	44	22.5	7.6	8.9	14.7	11.1	23.3	11.8	8
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	12	8.2	8.2	8.2	17.9	8.2	24.7	24.6	11
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level, unspecified	9	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	33.3	11
Fall from ladder	67	5.0	12.8	19.8	1.8	9.4	4.8	46.4	25
Fall from roof	19	--	--	--	--	--	90.7	9.3	27
Fall from roof edge	18	--	--	--	--	--	90.1	9.9	27
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	52	6.5	26.0	10.9	5.5	4.6	3.9	42.7	20
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	34	--	3.2	--	24.3	--	--	72.6	120
Jump to lower level	68	27.4	11.2	8.2	27.5	5.4	11.2	9.1	6
Jump from scaffold, platform, loading dock	15	22.0	--	22.0	--	25.0	--	31.1	20
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	51	25.9	14.9	4.6	36.6	--	14.9	3.2	6
Fall on same level	724	30.7	10.4	14.7	15.2	8.6	4.0	16.4	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	721	30.6	10.5	14.6	15.3	8.6	4.1	16.3	5
Bodily reaction and exertion	3,169	15.9	11.5	16.6	18.1	11.1	6.7	20.1	8
Bodily reaction	580	19.5	17.7	14.4	15.8	5.2	11.4	16.0	5
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	140	17.4	27.9	11.9	6.5	4.5	21.9	9.8	3
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	206	19.8	3.4	17.0	18.0	10.9	13.9	16.9	8
Walking--without other incident	193	22.0	29.4	10.2	14.0	0.6	3.7	20.1	2
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	42	12.6	--	29.3	44.8	--	--	13.4	10
Overexertion	2,276	16.9	10.7	17.2	18.2	11.9	5.4	19.8	7
Overexertion, unspecified	10	--	--	10.0	20.0	20.0	--	50.0	18
Overexertion in lifting	773	12.1	12.5	12.2	22.4	12.1	9.8	18.9	10
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	111	14.1	17.9	9.4	9.0	7.1	3.4	39.1	10
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or welding objects	1,364	19.4	9.3	20.9	16.9	12.2	3.2	18.2	6
Overexertion, n.e.c.	19	52.3	--	--	--	5.3	--	42.4	1
Repetitive motion	308	2.7	4.5	17.3	21.3	16.5	7.6	30.3	12
Repetitive motion, unspecified	221	3.7	4.2	15.7	22.0	17.0	7.4	30.1	13
Repetitive use of tools	43	--	10.5	20.9	23.1	4.7	7.8	33.0	10
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	33	--	--	11.1	15.5	30.6	11.1	31.7	17
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	11	--	--	53.1	18.6	9.5	--	18.7	4
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	155	16.8	22.9	29.5	9.4	9.4	--	11.9	3
Contact with temperature extremes	58	3.6	15.1	67.4	--	5.4	--	8.5	3
Contact with hot objects or substances	58	3.6	15.1	67.4	--	5.4	--	8.5	3
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	91	26.4	27.9	5.6	16.1	12.6	--	11.4	2
Inhalation of substance	45	25.3	32.7	--	25.0	--	--	17.0	2
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	32	35.5	24.2	--	28.8	--	--	11.5	2
Inhalation in open or nonconfined space	11	--	60.6	--	17.5	--	--	21.8	2
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	42	30.1	23.1	12.2	3.2	27.3	--	4.1	2
Transportation accidents	177	14.8	2.8	24.6	1.0	12.0	1.4	43.4	20
Highway accident	133	19.7	3.8	31.3	1.3	16.0	--	28.0	5
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	75	12.9	5.3	33.9	2.4	9.6	--	36.0	5
Moving in same direction	24	10.9	6.4	63.0	--	19.7	--	--	3
Moving in intersection	29	20.3	8.6	--	6.1	8.8	--	56.2	160
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, n.e.c.	10	--	--	89.0	--	--	--	11.0	3
Noncollision accident	57	28.6	1.7	27.9	--	24.4	--	17.4	5
Noncollision accident, unspecified	15	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	5
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	18	--	--	--	--	60.9	--	39.1	20
Ran off highway--no collision	24	67.7	4.0	4.9	--	11.7	--	11.7	1
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	35	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	94.1	69
Noncollision accident	34	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	94.0	69
Overturned	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	61
Noncollision accident, n.e.c.	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	69
Assaults and violent acts	77	20.4	9.1	4.5	9.0	--	--	56.9	112
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	34	47.1	7.8	7.8	16.3	--	--	21.1	2
Hitting, kicking, beating	22	42.8	12.1	12.1	20.8	--	--	12.1	2
Assaults and violent acts by person(s), n.e.c.	11	59.7	--	--	--	--	--	40.3	1
Assaults by animals	44	--	10.2	2.1	3.5	--	--	84.3	112

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2000 -- Continued

Montana--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	112
Nonclassifiable	23	--	13.1	4.4	32.5	--	8.7	41.3	23

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Appendix D

Glossary of Terms



Annual summary - Consists of a copy of the occupational injury and illness totals for the year from the OSHA No.200, and the following information: the calendar year covered, company name, establishment address, certification signature, title, and date.

Annual survey - Each year Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts an annual survey of occupational injuries and illnesses to produce national statistics. The OSHA injury and illness records maintained by employers in their establishments serve as the basis for this survey.

Cooperative program - A program jointly conducted by the states and the federal government to collect occupational injury and illness statistics.

Employee - One who is employed in the business of his or her employer affecting commerce.

Employer - Any person engaged in a business affecting commerce that has employees.

Establishment - A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed; the place where the employees report for work, operate from or from which they are paid.

Exposure - The reasonable likelihood that a worker is or was subject to some effect, influence or safety hazard; or in contact with a hazardous chemical or physical agent at a sufficient concentration and duration to produce an illness.

Federal Register - The official source of information and notification on OSHA's proposed rulemaking, standards, regulations and other official matters, including amendments, corrections, insertions or deletions.

First aid - Any one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care. Such treatment and observation are considered first aid even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

First report of injury - A worker's compensation form which may qualify as a substitute for the supplementary record, OSHA No.101.

Hours worked - The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacations, holidays, sick leave, and all other nonwork time even though paid.

Incidence rate - The number of injuries, illnesses or lost workdays related to a common exposure base of 100 full-time workers. The common exposure base enables one to make accurate interindustry comparisons, trend analysis over time, or comparisons among firms regardless of size.

Log and summary - (OSHA No.200) The OSHA record keeping form used to list injuries and illness, also to note the extent of each case.

Lost workday cases - Cases that involve days away from work or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost workdays - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) beyond the day of injury or onset of illness the employee was away from work or limited to restricted work activity because of an occupational injury or illness.

Lost workdays-away from work - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee would have worked but could not because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness, or any days on which the employee would not have worked even though able to work.

Lost workdays-restricted work activity - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; or (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked even though able to work.

Low-hazard industries - Selected industries in retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services which are regularly exempt from OSHA record keeping. To be included in this exemption, an industry must fall within an SIC not targeted for general schedule inspections and must

have an average lost workday case injury rate for a designated three-year measurement period at or below 75 percent of the U.S. private sector average rate.

Medical treatment - Includes treatment of injuries administered by physicians, registered professional personnel or lay persons (i.e., non-medical personnel). Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care) even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

Occupational Illness - Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion or direct contact.

Occupational skin diseases or disorders - Examples are: contact dermatitis, eczema or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

Dust diseases of the lungs - Examples are: silicosis, asbestosis and other asbestos-related diseases, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, siderosis and other pneumoconioses.

Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents - Examples are: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes, farmer's lung, etc.

Poisoning - Systemic effects of toxic materials. Examples are: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion and lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins; etc.

Disorders due to physical agents - Other than toxic materials. Examples are: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects

of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, X-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn), etc.

Disorders associated with repeated trauma - Examples are: noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

All other occupational illnesses - Examples are: anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, etc.

Occupational Injury - Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment. Note: Conditions resulting from animal bites, such as insect or snakebites, and from one-time exposure to chemicals are considered to be injuries.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) - OSHA is responsible for developing, implementing and enforcing safety and health standards and regulations. OSHA works with employers and employees to foster effective safety and health programs which reduce workplace hazards.

Recordable cases - All work-related deaths and illnesses and those work-related injuries which result in loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or require medical treatment beyond first aid.

Regularly exempt employers - Employers regularly exempt from OSHA record keeping include but are not limited to employers in retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries; i.e., SICs 52-89 (except building materials and garden supplies, SIC 52; general merchandise and food stores, SICs 53 and 54; hotels and other lodging places, SIC 70; repair services, SICs 75 and 76; amusement and recreation services, SIC 79; and health services, SIC 80); and all employers with no more than 10 full- or part-time employees at any one time in the previous calendar year. (Note: Some state safety and health laws may require these employers to keep OSHA records.)

Restriction of work or motion - Occurs when the employee, because of the result of a job-related injury or illness, is physically or mentally unable to perform all or any part of his or her normal assignment during all or any part of the workday or shift.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) - A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in classifying establishments by the type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product or group of products produced or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in two-digit, three-digit or four-digit industries according to the degree of information available.

Supplementary Record (OSHA No.101) - The form (or equivalent) on which additional information is recorded for each injury and illness entered on the log.

Usable Units - Those units for which all reported data have been manually and mechanically screened and found acceptable.

Volunteers - Workers who are not considered to be employees under the act when they serve of their own free will without compensation.

Work environment - Consists of the employer's premises and other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. The work environment includes not only physical locations, but also the equipment or materials used by the employee during the course of his or her work.

Appendix E



Scope and Methodology of Survey



Scope

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides annual estimates of the frequency (incidence rates) and number of occupational injuries and illnesses based on logs kept by private industry employers. These logs reflect the year's injury and illness incidents and the employers' understanding of which cases were work related, under current recordkeeping guidelines provided by the U.S. Department of Labor. The number of injuries and illnesses reported in any given year may be influenced by changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, number of hours worked, and worker experience and training.

The survey includes the following industries: agriculture, forestry and fishing, SIC 01-09; oil and gas extraction, SIC 13; sulfur mining, part of SIC 14; construction, SIC 15-17; manufacturing, SIC 20-39; transportation and public utilities, SIC 41-42 and 44-49; wholesale and retail trade, SIC 50-59; finance, insurance and real estate, SIC 60-67; and services, SIC 70-87 and 89. Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals; farms with fewer than 11 employees; employers regulated by other federal safety and health laws, and federal, state and local government agencies.

Data conforming to definitions of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses for coal, metal and nonmetal mining, and railroad transportation are provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is responsible for the collection and compilation of comparable data for federal agencies. State and local government agencies are not surveyed for national estimates. Several states have legislation that enables them to collect data for this sector; Montana is not one of these states.

The 1997 survey sample in Montana was composed of approximately 3,200 sample units. Original and follow-up mailings resulted in a response rate of 97 percent. From the selected establishments, approximately 1,840 injuries and illnesses with days away from work were used in order to obtain demographic and detailed case characteristic information.

Sample

A two-stage sample selection process generates the survey estimates. The first stage involves selecting establishments. The second stage involves selecting the sample of cases involving days away from work which is derived from the sample establishments.

Because the survey is a federal-state cooperative program and the data must meet the needs of participating state agencies, an independent sample is selected for each state. The sample is selected to represent all private industries in the state. The sample size for the survey is dependent upon (1) the characteristics for which estimates are needed, (2) the industries for which estimates are desired, (3) the characteristics of the population being sampled, (4) the target reliability of the estimates, and (5) the survey design employed.

For the establishment selection process, the total number of lost workdays is used as the base for the sample design. The sample design is based on lost workday cases because it is considered the most important characteristic of the sample.

The important features of the sample design are its use of stratified random sampling with a Neyman allocation and a ratio estimator. The characteristics used to stratify the establishments are the Standard Industrial Classification code and employment. Because these characteristics are highly correlated with an establishment's number and rate of reported injuries and illnesses, stratified sampling provides greater precision and, thus, results in a smaller sample size than simple random sampling. The Neyman allocation produces the minimum sample size which will provide an estimate with a fixed sampling variance. For the largest employment size classes, the allocation procedure places all of the establishments of the frame in the sample; as employment decreases smaller and smaller proportions of establishments are included in the sample. The certainty strata are usually the size groups with 1,000 employees or more. The precision of the sample is further improved hence permitting reduction in sample size by using the ratio estimator, which in turn uses employment data that are correlated with the characteristics that are to be measured.

The national sample is designed to produce data at the 2-digit SIC industry level in agriculture, forestry, and fishing; the 3-digit level in oil and gas extraction; construction; transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services; and the 4-digit level in manufacturing.

The sample of cases involving days away from work is derived from the sampled establishments. For each sample unit, an expected number of cases involving days away from work is calculated based on the industry and employment size in which that establishment resides. If the expected number of cases is greater than 20, the establishment is requested to provide demographically detailed case characteristics information, and the number of workdays missed for cases occurring at specified time intervals (for example, certain days of the month, only certain months). For those establishments with an expected case load less than or equal to 20, the employer is requested to provide case information for all cases involving days away from work occurring in the survey year. Either way, employers are permitted to attach supplementary forms that answer questions about individual days-away-from-work cases.

Estimating procedures

Sample unit weighting. By means of a weighting procedure, sample units represent all units in their size class for a particular industry. The weight is determined by the inverse of the sampling ratio for the industry employment-size class from which the unit was selected. Because a small proportion of survey forms were not returned, weights of responding employers in a sampling cell are adjusted to account for the nonrespondents. The respondents are then shifted into the estimating cell determined by the employment reported. Data for each unit are multiplied by the appropriate weight and nonresponse adjustment factor. The products are then aggregated to obtain a total for the estimating cell.

Industry Benchmarking. Because the universe file that provides the sample frame is not current

to the reference year of the survey, it is necessary to adjust the data to reflect current employment levels. In the survey, all estimates of totals are adjusted by the benchmark factor at the estimating cell level. The benchmarking procedure requires a source of accurate employment data that can be converted into an annual average employment figure for the cell level in which separate estimates are desired. Because industry/employment size data are required for national estimates, benchmark factors are calculated using both industry level employment data and size class level employment data. The benchmark factors are applied to the size class estimates.

Weighting cases involving days away from work. Each case involving days away from work is weighted by the sample unit weight with which it is associated and the industry benchmark factor in which the associated sample unit resides. In addition, each case is weighted to adjust for case subsampling and case nonresponse for those establishments which did not provide information on all cases with days away from work which occurred in their establishment in the survey year.

Federal-state cooperation

To eliminate duplicate reporting by respondents and to ensure maximum comparability of estimates, survey respondents complete one reporting form which is then used for national and state estimates.

Industrial classification

Reporting units are classified into industries by their principal product or activity based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. The data are tabulated according to this SIC scheme. In the trucking and warehousing and transportation by air industries, SIC coding changes that were introduced with the 1996 BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program were incorporated into the estimates for this survey. Because of these changes, estimates for 1996 and later for the following industries are not comparable to the estimates for prior years: trucking and warehousing (SIC 42); transportation by air (SIC 45); and transportation services (SIC 47). In addition, the 1996 and later estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Reliability of estimates

The survey estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. These sample-based estimates may differ from the results obtained from a census of the population. The sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. The variation in the sample estimates across all possible samples that could have been drawn is measured by the relative standard error. The relative standard error is used to calculate a “confidence interval” around a sample estimate.

The 95-percent confidence interval is the interval centered at the sample estimate and includes all values within two times the estimate’s standard error. If several different samples were selected to estimate the population value (for example, injury and illness incidence rates), the 95-percent

confidence interval would include the true population value approximately 95 percent of the time.

The relative standard errors for the rate of injuries and illnesses are calculated for national estimates only. They are not available at the state level.

Nonsampling error

Although not measured, nonsampling error will always occur when statistics are gathered. The inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and definitional difficulties are general examples of nonsampling error in the survey. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has implemented quality assurance procedures to reduce nonsampling error in the survey, including a rigorous training program for state coders, mechanical edits that identify questionable entries, and a continuing effort to encourage survey participants to respond fully and accurately to all survey elements.

Recent survey modifications

Beginning with the 1995 survey, modifications were made in the methodology used to adjust for survey nonresponse and data outliers and to benchmark the survey results. These changes were found to have minimal impact on the survey estimates.

Publication guidelines

The estimating procedure generates occupational injury and illness estimates for many hundreds of SIC codes. This publication, however, excludes estimates for industry codes if one of the following situations occurred:

- The industry had fewer than six employees or the industry estimates were based on reports from fewer than three companies. In addition, if three or more companies reported data from the industry, one firm could not employ more than 60 percent of the workers.
- Annual average employment for the industry in 1997 was less than 10,000. However, data for an industry with an annual average employment of less than 10,000 were published if the majority of the employment was reported in the survey.
- The relative standard error on total lost workday cases for the industry exceeds a specified limit.
- The benchmark factor for the industry was less than 0.90 or greater than 1.49.
- The publication might disclose confidential information.

Data for an unpublished industry are included in the total for the broader industry level of which it is a part. Also, selected items of data are suppressed for publishable industries if the sampling error for the estimate exceeds a specified limit, typically 60 percent at the national level.

For the case characteristics and demographic data, items of data were suppressed at a national level if one of the following situations occurred:

- The number of cases was less than five.
- The number of cases was greater than five and less than or equal to 20 and the sampling error for the estimate was unusually high, typically exceeding 60 percent.
- The number of cases was greater than 20 and the sampling error was unusually high, typically exceeding 40 percent.

Appendix F



How to compute incidence rates for your establishment

For Employers, the case rate figures presented in this publication are more meaningful when viewed against their own firm experience. A comparison can be made between a single firm and the industry to which the firm belongs. For example, an employer engaged in the manufacture of metal stampings (SIC 3469) can see his company compared with other manufacturers in Montana by calculating his total case rate and comparing it to the figures in this document. Similarly, a general contractor of residential buildings (SIC 152) can relate the company's time loss case experience to other construction firms in Montana. By consulting the national data book, these employers can compare their experience with more detailed industry data at the national level.

Instructions for computing incidence rates for an individual establishment

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm may be calculated by using the same formula that is used to calculate industry wide rates from the annual Occupational Injury and Illness Survey. The formula requires: (a) the number of injuries and illnesses; and (b) the total number of hours actually worked by all employees during the reference period. The reference period is usually the calendar year.

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

$$(N/EH) * 200,000, \text{ where}$$

N = number of injuries and or illnesses or lost workdays

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year, and

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

An employer may compute the incidence rate for injuries only, illnesses only, lost work cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. Simply replace the number of injuries and illnesses in the numerator with the measure with which the rate is being computed.

Additional questions regarding case rates, their calculation, or use may be answered by contacting the Research and Analysis Bureau, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics Program, Montana Department of Labor and Industry at (800) 541-3904.